REGISTERED No. 17—1874.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,040.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1874.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.	Rs.	*In Arrear.*	Rs.
Per Annum	48	Per Annum	60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.	Rs.	*In Arrear.*	Rs.
Per Annum	52	Per Annum	67
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	35
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable period contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our resent ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

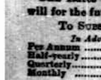
All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied Nonpareil, or the smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every week.

The Steam-ship "AFRICA," 2,681 Tons, 250 H. P., Commander C. Heasman, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 14th November 1874, at 4 P.M.

	November 1874.		
Leaves BOMBAY	14	Leaves Tuticorin	22
„ Ratnagherry	15	„ Colombo	23
„ Vingoria	15	„ Negapatam	26
„ Goa	16	„ Pondicherry	27
„ Carwar	16	„ Madras	29
„ Mangalore	17	„ Masulipatam	30
„ Cannanore	18	„ Coconada	Dec. 1
„ Tellicherry	18	„ Vizagapatam	2
„ Calicut	19	„ Bimlipatam	2
„ Beypore	19	„ Gopaulpore	3
„ Cochin	20	„ False Point	4
„ Alleppy	20	Arrives at CALCUTTA	6

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjilatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccas Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Company.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchangeable Cargo and Passengers at Bussreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. INDIA, 1,060 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. Henderson will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 13th November, 1874, at 4 P.M.

	November 1874.		December 1874.
Leave BOMBAY	13	Leave BUSSREH	3
„ Kurrachee	17	„ Mahomerah	4
„ Gundavee	20	„ Fao	7
„ Muscat	20	„ Bushire	4
„ Bunder Abbas	22	„ Linga	9
„ Linga	24	„ Bunder Abbas	11
„ Bushire	26	„ Muscat	13
„ Fao	28	„ Guadur	15
„ Mahomerah	28	„ Kurrachee	18
Arrive BUSSREH	29	Arrive BOMBAY	21

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. PENANG, 699 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Avery, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 9th November 1874, at 2 P.M., calling at Veraval, Porebunder, and Outch Mandvie.

The s.s. INDIA, 1,060 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. Henderson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 13th November 1874, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO CARWAR COAST.

THE well-known and Fast Sailing New Steamer PHLOX, Commander W. Pead, will leave on FRIDAY, the 13th instant, at 5 P.M., for undermoted Ports :—Hurnee, Rutnaghiri, Jaytapore, Malwan, Vingoria, and Goa Fanjim).

For Passage or Freight apply to the Undersigned, at his Office, Bazaar Gate Street, No. 99, in the house of ROWJEE COOPCHUND DARBAR, opposite to Maneckchund Lukhmeechund, and also at his other Office at Burdan Ghullee, out of Fort.

RAMDASS KHAIPAR.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(To leave about 2nd proximo)

THE well-known and favourite Steam-ship TIMOR, 2,209 Tons, Captain J. Brown, will be despatched as above, and is expected to make the run home as usual in less than 30 days. She has very superior First-class accommodation, and is fitted with every appliance to ensure the comfort of passengers in a tropical climate. A Stewardess is carried.

Rates of Passage, are—

1st Class to Suez	£70
Do Liverpool	£150

exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For further particulars apply to,

W. NICOL & Co., Agent,

or Messrs. GRINDLEY GROOM & Co.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co. GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st, of each month,

PASSENGERS, RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£4	Including Wines.
Suez	35	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Alexandria	39	25	9 10	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14 10	

Children under 2 years, free of charge. Children not above ten years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

"INDIA," to sail on TUESDAY, 1st December 1874.

"PERSIA," to sail on FRIDAY, 1st January 1875.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c. apply to

C. GRONDONA,

Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,

No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1874.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per s.s. TEVIOT, are hereby informed of the arrival of the vessel, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective goods. No claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the steamer, unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL AND CO., Agents.

Bombay, 9th November 1874.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES per s.s. ENNERDALE.—The s.s. ENNERDALE, Captain Thomas, having arrived from Liverpool, under General Average, occasioned by steam having failed her, and Jetties in part of the Cargo, Consignees are requested to sign the Average Bond, and to pay a Deposit of Two per cent. on the value of their Goods on account of General Average expenses to the Undersigned who thereupon will grant Delivery Orders on the presentation of Bills of Lading.

Consignees are further requested to take IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their respective Goods. No Claims will be entertained after the Steamer's departure.

McCULLOCH, BROWNE & Co.,

Agents for Captain.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steamers will be despatched with H. M.'s Mails as follows :—

S.S. HINDOSTAN, 3,113 Tons, November 16th.
S.S. CATHAY, 2,262 „ 23rd to Southampton.

Passengers to Malta, Gibraltar, and Southampton are only booked once a fortnight, and the Steamers proceed direct via the Canal.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but continue to proceed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

Cargo can be shipped to the following places in addition to the usual Ports of call, viz. :—" Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Marseilles, Havre, London, Liverpool and New York."

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 9th November 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 17th Nov. 1874, at 5 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. THIBET, (2,333 tons and 400 H. P.,) Captain C. H. Kastley, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not ordered by the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 14th Nov. 1874.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 3rd November 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO. AUCTION SALE of Valuable Land at Allibagh Zilla, Keem Village.

On SATURDAY, the 14th November, 1874, at 4 P.M., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Room, No. 28, Apollo Street, Bombay, by order of the Mortgagee Furmasundres Jeevundass, Esq., and on account and risk of the Mortgagor Mr. Nowrojee Dhunjeebhoy Coorlawalla, as per agreement dated 21st July 1873.

All those pieces or parcels of field, land or ground, situate at Allcebagh Zilla Keem Village, measuring about 58 acres.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 11th November 1874.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDAS & CO., 40, MEADOW STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDAS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock P.M., at their Rooms, Meadow Street, No. 40.

10 Bales Grey Shirtings, 7 lbs., 6 Bales Grey Shirtings, 8 lbs., 4 Cases T Red Mulls.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDAS & Co.

Bombay, 11th November 1874.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

THE Undersigned have just received from Italy a small CONSIGNMENT of LIGHT WINES for the HOT WEATHER.

These Wines obtained Prize Medals at the London, Paris, Dublin and Florence Exhibitions, and are guaranteed of being pure.

PRICE LIST FOR DELIVERY IN BOMBAY.

	Per doz. Qts.		Per doz. Qts.
Berbera	Rs. 11 8	Nebiolo	Rs. 15 0
Virginolino	„ 11 8	Malvasia	„ 18 0
Barolo	„ 12 0	Moscato	„ 17 8
Vino Scelto	„ 10 0		

A. BIGONGIARI & MURAGLIA.

27, Meadow Street, Fort.

WINES for SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned, No. 3, Church Lane :—

SHERRIES—J. Cockburn & Campbell's, at Rs. 21, Rs. 24, and Rs. 25 per dozen.

	R. R. Mege & Co.'s Red Seal	„ 20 „
	Do. Vino de Pasto	„ 29 „
	J. Sandbach & Son's	Rs. 17 8 „
	Carbonell & Co.'s Black Seal	„ 24 „
	M. P. Guimaraens & Son's superior old Pale Dry	„ 28 „
POT CARBONELL		„ 24 „
CHAMPAGNE—Ruinart pere and fils		Pts. „ 23 „
	Do.	Qts. „ 43 „
	Do. Mast'one	„ 88 „
	Arthur H. Browning's	Qts. „ 20 „
	J. Sandbach and Son's	„ 20 „
	Do.	Pts. „ 11 „
CLARET—R. R. Mege & Co.'s St. Estephe		„ 14 „
	Do. Margaux	„ 17 „

Also, Messrs. PLASKET & Co.'s WINES, formerly consigned to Messrs. ANTROBUS & Co. :—

SHERRY	Rs. 25 per dozen.
Ditto	„ 15 „

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

Bombay, 21st August 1874.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

TOD-HEATLY AND CO., WINE MERCHANTS, ADELPHI, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Direct shipments are now made ONLY TO THE TRADE.

PRICED LISTS and TERMS UPON APPLICATION

N.B.—TOD-HEATLY & Co.'s Bottled Wines and Spirits are protected by a TRADE MARK, CAPSULE bearing their signature, and may be obtained IN BOMBAY, From Messrs. MERWANJEE COOVERJEE & Co. Messrs. JEWANJEE EDULJEE'S SONS, AND OTHER IMPORTERS.

WHAT TO GIVE AS WEDDING PRESENTS.

HAMILTON AND CO., JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS OF CALCUTTA, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

HAMILTON & COMPANY invite attention to the following List of Useful and Ornamental Articles as being suitable and lasting Wedding Presents :—

SILVER PLATE—A complete set for 12 persons of solid Silver Spoons and Forks, Fiddle Pattern, fitted in Case Rs. 520. Silver Dessert Knives and Forks for twelve in Cases Rs. 200 to Rs. 400. Breakfast Services consisting of Coffee Pot, Tea Pot, and Milk Jug, Rs. 400 to Rs. 850. Quaint Pattern, Silver Salt Cellars, such as shells, Tubs, &c., Rs. 75 to Rs. 150 in sets of four. Mutineers, Civil and other Pattern, Rs. 40 to Rs. 75. Mutineers, Plain and Gold, of Cashmere Manufacture, Rs. 36 to Rs. 40. Silver Salvers 8 inches Rs. 65 to Rs. 120, 12 inches to 18 inches Rs. 200 to Rs. 300. Silver Tea Trays with Handles Rs. 400 to Rs. 800. Silver Napkin Rings Rs. 28 to Rs. 30 per pair. Claret Jugs, Silver, Rs. 150 to Rs. 300. Engraved Glass Claret Jugs with Silver Mounts Rs. 65 to Rs. 120. Beer Mugs and Tankards Rs. 100 to Rs. 200. Plain or Engraved Silver Tumblers Rs. 40 to Rs. 60. Silver Goblets Rs. 30 to Rs. 50. Silver Flower and Fruit Stands Rs. 300 to Rs. 600. Silver Inkstands Rs. 100 to Rs. 400. Butter Dishes Rs. 165 to Rs. 250. Silver Fish Carvers in cases Rs. 120 to Rs. 165. Silver Mounted "Lambeth" and "Terra Cotta" Mugs Rs. 32 to Rs. 70. Cashmere Silver Goods, viz. :—Claret Jug Rs. 2 0 to Rs. 300. Sugars Rs. 300 to Rs. 500 per pair. Goblets Rs. 20 to Rs. 150. Salvers Rs. 120. Mug Rs. 150 to Rs. 185. Napkin Rings, &c., &c. Wedding Beakers, Silver and Parcel gilt in Cases Rs. 70 to Rs. 120 per pair. Silver Cigar Cases Rs. 50 to Rs. 80. Silver Mounted Leather Cigar Cases Rs. 30 to Rs. 80.

ORDERS ARE RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

Intending Purchasers residing in the other Presidencies, the Deccan, Scinde, Central Provinces, or any other part of India, will be supplied with Illustrated and Priced Catalogues, or, to send up original cases, with Drawings and Estimates, on application, by letter. These orders will receive prompt attention, and in instances where the selection of articles is left to the discretion of Messrs. Hamilton and Co., the interests of the purchasers will be scrupulously regarded.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co., WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, and OPTICIANS, beg to draw the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen of Bombay and Out-stations to their entirely new stock of superior Gold and Silver Lever Hunting, Semi hunting, and Crystal Case Watches, with all the latest improvements, specially manufactured for India, and warranted from 2 to 5 years. A large stock of handsome Jewellery of London Manufacture.

Watches and Jewellery sent free by Post all over India.

Palamquin, Travelling, and Office Clocks, with 8 day key lever escapement, warranted.

Repairs carefully executed with expedition and Guarantee.

Letters to be addressed : C. MARCKS & Co., No. 4, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

LIVER PILLS FOR INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury), are the best remedy for Bile, Wind, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Spasms, Giddiness, Heartburn, Nervousness, Gout, and all disorders of the Stomach and Liver. They combine mildness in operation with the most admirable effects, and as an aperient cannot be surpassed. Manufactured by Ab. Rokes, 47, Mortimer Street, London, W., and sold all over the World by most Chemists and Medicine Vendors, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

MOST SUCCESSFUL REMEDIES FOR CONSUMPTION, WASTING, AND INDIGESTION, PANCREATIC EMULSION AND PANCEATINE,

As attested by reports from Medical Men who have made the subjects their special study. The lives of Consumptive Persons are prolonged, the appetite restored, strength, and weight are increased, digestion promoted, and the general condition of the body improved.

Sold in Bottles by the Manufacturers,

SAVORY AND MOORE, 143, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON, W.,

And Retail of all other Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the World, who also supply SAVORY & MOORE'S DATURA TATULA, Specific for Asthma, Bronchitis, &c.

SHACKLETON & Co., EXPORT PROVISION MERCHANTS, 45, BOTOLPH LANE, AND 2, GROCER'S HALL COURT, LONDON.

REAL YORK HAMS.
PRIME WILTSHIRE BACON.
BERKLEY, CHEDDAR, PINE, STILTON, and MEDA CHEESES, &c., &c.

Orders must be accompanied by remittances or references to first-rate London Houses.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE, BOMBAY.

CROWDED HOUSES! CROWDED HOUSES!

LESSEE AND MANAGER ... Mr. HARRY STANLEY.

FOR SIX NIGHTS ONLY.

COMMENCING MONDAY, 9TH NOVEMBER AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK.

THE GREAT DIORAMA. OF THE AMERICAN WAR!!!

Under the Patronage of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, and their Excellencies

Sir Benjamin Pine	Governor of Natal
Sir Henry Barkly	Governor of the Cape Colony
H. Southey	Governor of Griqualand West
Lord Belmore	Governor of New South Wales
Viscount Canterbury	Governor of Victoria
Marquis of Normanby	Governor of Queensland
Sir George Ferguson Bowen	Governor of New Zealand
The Hon. Chas. Du Cane	Governor of Tasmania
Sir James Fergusson	Governor of Adelaide
Sir Arthur Hamilton Gordon	Governor of Mauritius
Hon. W. H. Gregory	Governor of Ceylon

His Honour the President of the Orange Free State, AND THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 3 0	Pit	As. 8
Stalls	„ 2 0		

Family Tickets admitting Five to Dress Circle Rs. 10.

DESCRIPTIVE LECTURE ..... Mr. J. O'BRIEN.

Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., where a Plan of the Theatre may be seen.

To avoid the crush, secure your Seats in the Day.

N.B.—The Manager reserves the right of refusing Money at the Doors.

Doors open at 8-30, commencing at 9 o'clock. Carriages may be ordered at 10-30.

THE BOMBAY MECHANICS' BUILDING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be holden on WEDNESDAY, the 18th November 1874, at 4-30 P.M., (by kind permission) in the Office of W. J. Farrow Esq., Apollo House, Apollo Street, Fort.

The TRANSFER BOOKS are CLOSED from the 10TH to the 18TH NOVEMBER 1874, both days inclusive.

ALFRED SWIFT, Secretary.

AT EIGHT ANNAS TO THE SHILLING, FOR CASH.

LETTS'S DIARIES FOR 1875.

(Booked at 10 annas to the shilling).

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

D. S. KEMP & CO., WHOLESALE CHEMISTS AND MANUFACTURERS. (PRIZE MEDAL, 1873.)

Price List, Wholesale and General, furnished on receipt of card.

SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

AKEODERMA.

The Stable, Kennel, and Managerie Friend. For the cure of Mange and all Skin Diseases.

Per Bottle Rs. 1-8 ; per Doz. Rs. 15.

D. S. KEMP & CO, BOMBAY.

MEDICINE CHESTS.

"All Englishmen travel with Medicine Chests."—*[Lt. How'ble B. Disraeli.]*

A LARGE ASSORTMENT KEPT READY FILLED FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF TRAVELLERS AND OTHERS.

"Models of compactness."—*Indian Statesman.*
"Must be both popular and really valuable."—*Englishman.*

D. S. KEMP & Co., SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE

Is now firmly rooted in public favour, having supplied A GREAT WANT in Indian Toilet economy, namely, something that would enable the hair to retain its natural softness and gloss equally in an arid and in a moist atmosphere ; that would exert a cooling and a stimulating action on the scalp, but without irritating like Cantharides or causing a sebaceous or scurfy accumulation like Oil. The "Douche" not only fulfils these requisites but imparts beauty and softness to hair which has never naturally possessed these qualities, and restores pristine vigour in cases of growth enfeebled even to baldness.

It need only be added that the "Douche" is a delicious toilet extract of almost fairy fragrance.

Per Bottle, Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO. SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

MAPS OF INDIA.

FOR SALE, at the "*Bombay Gazette*" Office, a number of MAPS of INDIA similar to those which are incorporated in the *Indian Travellers' Guide*.

PRICE TWO ANNAS.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, a Handsome Roomy English-built LANDAU. Suitable for a Family. Cheap. Address "P.," care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

CLERK WANTED.—Salary Rs. 30. Apply on SATURDAY MORNING to HAMILTON & Co., Hummum Street.

MUSIC, ENGLISH and FRENCH.—A YOUNG LADY recently from Ka land, would be glad to engage a few leisure hours in giving LESSONS to TWO or THREE PARSEE or JEWISH YOUNG LADIES. Apply to E., care of this Paper.

TO BE LET, in KHAMGAUM, a BUNGALOW near Cotton Mart and Presses, which was occupied by Messrs. Macnaghten & Co., for last two years. For terms write to F. J. KELAWALLA, Khamgaum.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY SCRATCH REGATTA, to be HELD on SATURDAY, 14th November. Subscriptions received by Messrs. WHEATLEY MADDEN and Co., any of the Committee or at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NOTICE.—The Undermentioned BANKS will be CLOSED on MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY, the 9th, 10th, and 11th November, for the DEWALI HOLIDAYS :—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation, F. W. ROBERTSON, Acting Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of L. and China, H. W. JONES, for Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, C. J. SHAW, Acting Agent.
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris, M. LANDON, Manager.
For the National Bank of India, Limited, Wm. A. BAKER, Manager.
For the Agra Bank, Limited, W. BLACKHALL, Manager.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, J. M. GRIGOR, for Agent.

Bombay, 27th October 1874.

YARROW & HEDLEY'S SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES BUILT OF WOOD, IRON, OR STEEL.

23 feet long...seats for 8 persons...complete from £192 to £270.
30 feet long...seats for 14 persons...complete from £260 to £350.
37 feet long...seats for 20 persons...complete from £324 to £430.
43 feet long...seats for 30 persons...complete from £476 to £610.
50 feet long...seats for 60 persons...complete from £860 to £1,040.
&c. &c. &c.

Steamers up to 45 feet in length can be transported on a ship's deck entire, and ready for immediate use on arrival, or shipped in 3 or more sections.

The above may be used for conveying passengers, carrying cargo, or as tugs.

The total working expenses of a Steamer 43 feet long, amount to 15 shillings a day in England ; the consumption of fuel being about 6 cwt., and a man and a boy the crew required.

Paddle and Screw Steamers constructed specially for river navigation, having a very shallow draught of water.

TO MEET SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS.

Speeds ranging up to 20 miles an hour.
Draughts ranging down to 6 inches of water.

Contracted for.

MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.

YARROW & HEDLEY, Engineers and Builders, Isle of Dogs, Poplar, London.

Prospectuses may be obtained at the Office of this Journal.

THE HIGHEST-CLASS MEDAL AWARDED at the Vienna Universal Exhibition for ADAMS'S C.F. BREECH LOADING REVOLVERS, as exclusively adopted by H.M. War Department. The New Zealand and New South Wales Governments, &c. Reprints of special Articles from the "TIMES," and other leading Journals, on competitive trial, of this Revolver, with Price Lists, can be obtained on application. Sole Manufacturers, ADAMS'S PATENT SMALL ARMS COMPANY, Limited, 391, Strand, London, W.C. (the only address).

Breech-loading Guns, Rifles, with all necessary appurtenances.

NOTICES.

SASSOON BUNDER, COLABA,

NOW Open for the Import and Export of Cotton and Wool.

LANDING OR SHIPPING CHARGE. HALF ANNA PER BALE.

POLICE ORDER.—As the DEWALEE FESTIVAL is now approaching, the PUBLIC are hereby CAUTIONED that if any PERSON LETS OFF or THROWS any FIREWORK in or near any Public street, Road or Thoroughfare, he will be taken into Custody by the Police and dealt with according to law. The Police have been directed to strictly enforce this order.

F. H. SOUTER, Commissioner of Police.

Bombay, 3rd November 1874.

THE NORTH WESTERN HOTEL, LATE GREAT EASTERN BRANCH HOTEL, ALLAHABAD, —Is a FIRST CLASS ESTABLISHMENT, situated *within three minutes walk of the Railway Station* and *close to all the Public Offices, High Court*, &c., &c.

Every Comfort and attention is paid to the comfort and convenience of visitors.

The Table d'Hote is most carefully superintended, and the Wines, Beer, and Spirits are of the best and purest description.

WALTER NEWTON, Proprietor.

THE MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY. ESTABLISHED 1824.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION STERLING.

The Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS of the Manchester Fire Assurance Company, and are prepared to issue Policies upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Merchandize, Shipping, &c.

GADDUM & Co., Agents in Bombay.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY. NOTICE.

RE-OPENING OF THE WARDHA VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

The Sonaigaon Station, and the Temporary Station at Hinganghat, of the Wardha Valley State Railway, which joins the Great Indian Peninsula Railway at Wardha, will, under instructions from Government, be RE-OPENED for TRAFFIC of all descriptions, on SATURDAY the 21st instant.

Passenger (Mixed) trains will run, on and after that date, until further notice, in connection with the Up and Down Main Line Trains of the G. I. P. Railway, on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday only, in each week.—

There will be no Passenger (Mixed) Trains on other days of the week.

The Rates and Fares for Goods, and Parcels, and Passengers ; and the Rules and Regulations for Working, which are the same generally for the Wardha Valley Railway as those in force for the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, can be ascertained on application at Stations, or to the undersigned.

HENRY CONDER, General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 4th November 1874.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £100,000 FULLY SUBSCRIBED.

The Directors have made it their study to adopt the various improvements, and afford all the increased facilities in connection with Life Assurance Policies.

Prospectuses, giving Tables of Rates, last Report and Balance Sheet, and all further information, can be obtained on application to

PELLY & Co., Agents for Bombay.

Bombay, November, 1874.

LONDON GUARANTEE COMPANY (LIMITED).

Chief Offices, 61, Moorgate Street, E.C., London.

CAPITAL—£115,000 STERLING.

INDIAN BRANCH.

Chief Office, 6, Strand, Calcutta.

This Company is prepared to stand Security on behalf of Managers of the Court of Wards, Receivers and Administrators of Estates, and Persons (both European and Native) filling Situations of Trust and Responsibility.

Forms of Proposals, Rates of Premium, and every information will be forwarded on application to

GRINDLAY & Co., Managing Agents.

THE NEW BERAR COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the New Berar Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Rampart Row, Treacher's Building, on FRIDAY, the 13th November, at 3 P.M., for the following business :—

1st—To receive the Director's Report and the Audited Accounts up to the 30th September 1874.

2nd—To declare a Dividend.

3rd—To elect Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

4th—To appoint Auditors, and fix their remuneration.

5th—To transact any other business which may be brought before the Meeting.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 5th to the 17th November 1874, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors, GADDUM & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 3rd November 1874.

THE NEW BERAR COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at 3-45 P.M., on FRIDAY, the 13th day of November, 1874, when it is intended to transact the following business, namely, to pass a Resolution for increasing the Capital of the Company by the issue of 250 New Shares of the nominal value of Rs. 100 each, and that the Sanction of the Company at such Meeting be given to the Directors for increasing such Capital accordingly. That holders of Original Shares shall be entitled to have one New Share for every four Original Shares held by them respectively (such New Share to be issued at par), provided such Original shareholder shall accept and take up their New Shares within the time, and in the manner to be prescribed by the said Directors. That the Directors shall be authorised to allot any New Shares not so accepted, and taken up as aforesaid, as and to whom they may in their discretion think fit, but so, nevertheless, that the same shall not be issued at a value below par, nor be offered for sale in the market. That a formal agreement between the Company and the Secretaries and Treasurers for a term of years should be made, and the Directors authorized to enter into the same on behalf of the Company.

The said Meeting will also be held for the purpose of considering and passing the following Special Resolution, namely, that Article 41 of the Company's Articles of Association be cancelled, and, in lieu thereof, the following be inserted :—

"Article 41. That any Shareholder not disqualified to vote, as hereafter provided, shall, for and in respect of every Share held by him, be entitled to give one vote on all questions, which may be submitted to any General or Extraordinary General Meeting."

By Order of the Directors, GADDUM & Co, Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 3rd November 1874.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction. (ON ITS APPELLATE SIDE.)

Suit No. 491 of 1871.

Appeal No. 202.

PESTONJEE MERWANJEE TUBACK of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, residing on the Tardeo Road, without the Fort Bombay ..... Plaintiff and Appellant.

vs.

NAVAZBAI wife of RUSTOMJEE ARDASEER WADIA, Parsee Inhabitant, residing at Parell, without the Fort of Bombay, MEHERBAI wife of CURSETJEE JEHANGEER TARRACHAND also Parsee Inhabitant, residing at Moly Khana Street, within the Fort Bombay, and CURSETBAI wife of SHAPOORJEE JEEWANJEE BOTTLEWALLA, also Parsee Inhabitant, residing in Bomby Row, within the Fort, Bombay, grand-daughters, Heirs and Personal Representative of the late MANOCKBAI, deceased, widow of the late MUNCHERJEE PESTONJEE, deceased, and the said RUSTOMJEE ARDASEER WADIA, also Parsee Inhabitant, residing at Parell, aforesaid, and the said SHAPOORJEE JEEWAJEE also Parsee Inhabitant residing at Hornby Row, aforesaid, Executors of the last Will and Testament of the late said Manockbai deceased, widow of the late Muncherjee Pestonjee deceased. Goolbai widow of the late RUTTONJEE MUNJEE GUZDUR, Parsee woman, residing in Nanabhoy Bomanjee Lane, within the Fort, Bombay, JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE residing in Bazar Gate Street, within the Fort, Bombay, and FRAMJEE NOWROJEE Parsee, residing in Nanabhoy Bomanjee Street, within the Fort Bombay ..... Defendants and Respondents.

Pursuant to the Decree made in the above Suit on the Appellate Side and bearing date the nineteenth day of December one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, the following immoveable Property will be sold by Public auction in one Lot before Charles Edward Fox Esquire, the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his office in the Court House on Wednesday, the twenty-fifth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Pestonjee Merwanjee Tuback, Navazbai, wife of Rustomjee Ardaseer Wadia, Meherbai, wife of Curs

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY, EVENING, 10TH NOVEMBER.

MARKET closed on account of Dewalee holiday.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value paid.	paid up.	Last Div. declared.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	91
22,000	1,000	all	12 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,420
10,000	500	all	12p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	745
10,000	500	375	12p.ct.	Do 2nd Rcs. Issue	625
5,250	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,200nom
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of I. L. & China	200
40,000	281½	all	12 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	400 nl
10,000	200	all	5 p.ct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	175
1,000	250	125	5 p.ct.	National Bank of India	116xd
40,000	25	all	12 p.c.	Oriental Bank	515

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

	£20	£19·2·0	p.c	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock
.....	£20	£09·1·0	do.	Do. New £20 Shares
.....	£20	£8·10·2	do.	Ditto
.....	£100	1,060	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.
.....	£10	£6·2·1	do.	Do. New Shares

CALCUTTA MONEY MARKET.

"ENGLISHMAN" OFFICE, THURSDAY EVENING.

THE course of business since the holidays has, on the whole, been rather disappointing. At all events, it has not fulfilled the expectations that had been generally formed of it. It may do so farther on. In the piece-goods trade there can hardly fail to be considerable expansion, but the amount of bad business that must have been going on for several years back, notably this last year, has flattened and depressed the tone of markets here to such an extent that they now require much stronger galvanizing than in former years to arouse them from apathy and inertness when they get into such a state. But for that, looking at present circumstances all round, there ought certainly to be more activity existent than is now apparent, but the expected improvement need not be given up as hopeless, although deferred. The extent of sales going on is not so much out of the way, but prices are rather receding than improving in the grey-goods market. For the North-West there is a fair demand for fancy and coloured goods, and slightly better prices are in many cases obtainable.

The export trade of this port continues in a very dull and unsatisfactory state, the home markets for most articles being still dispiriting in the extreme. For baled *Jute* there is absolutely no demand, but good styles of loose still find some shippers courageous enough to buy them at something like the prices ruling before the holidays. This fibre and *tea* are the only important articles of export to Europe at present. There have been no sales of tea since the holidays, but a large quantity is advertised for next week, about 18,000 chests, the largest quantity ever exposed here at any one sale. None of the new *Indigo* has yet arrived at market, and the first public sales are not expected to take place much, if at all, before the beginning of December.

This now almost chronic dulness in trade is still reflected in the statements of the Bank of Bengal, whose business is again curtailed, in spite of the very low rates of interest ruling, the minimum of 3½ per cent. here being ½ per cent. lower than the official minimum at the Bank of England. This week's statement shows an increase of 21 lakhs in the private deposits, a decrease of 3 lakhs in the Bills Discounted, and a decrease of 2 lakhs in the advances against Government Paper. There is also an increase of a lakh and a half in the Bank's investment account. The cash-balances, however, are only 3 lakhs up, as the treasury-balance in Calcutta has been trenched upon to the extent of 33 lakhs, against an increase of 18 lakhs at the branches. The minor items account for the difference.

The lowness of the Government balances at the Bank after the late loans cannot well be accounted for, excepting on the supposition that they are strengthening the cash-balances at the outlying treasuries.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling has all this week maintained the strength reported last week as having set in, although mercantile paper is by no means abundant, rather scarce in fact, looking at the time of year. There was a faint sign of weakness early in the mail, but it did not come to any practical effect, and this week's business up to this morning was done on the closing terms of last week. The demands of remitters are becoming more considerable, and will, no doubt, still increase. A full issue of Council Bills and approaching imports of silver will augment the resources of the Banks, so that present *prospects* are note that there will be any remarkable advance in rates this cold weather, but probably that there will be no important fluctuation from the present level. That, of course, is merely looking at the matter from the present point of view. Exchange is proverbially erratic in its movements, and liable to be affected by so many unforeseen causes; and, as a matter of fact, it has an advancing appearance, in spite of the inability of most men to state a theory why it should do so. In spite of a money market not over-easy at home, yesterday's issue of Council Bills brought an advance of half per cent. over the previous issue, and a rise of about the same extent at once took place in rates here, Bank Bills having been sold at 1-10⅝, and Document Bills at 1-10¾. Credits have been scarce, and, after having sold some days ago at from 1-10⅛ to 9/16, are now at 1-10 11/16 to 3/4 per bar.

Bank Bills on demand	Is. 10 3/16	per rupee.
Ditto 3 months' sight	Is. 10 3/8	"
Ditto 6 ditto	Is. 10 3/8	"
Credits and Clean House Paper do.	Is. 10 11/16 to ¾	"
Documents ditto do.	Is. 10 7/8	"

STOCKS AND SHARES.

There is no great general animation in this department, but a steady, firm tone prevails, and more business would result if holders of scrip would take current quotations for it. There is a very fair amount of enquiry afloat, but it has not yet touched the whole of the market, and tea shares have not since the holidays, received their customary amount of attention.

Government Securities have not been lively, but they have kept steady, and present values close quite on a par with last week's, with only a moderate business doing. Quotations are :—

4	per cents.	103½ to 103
4½	do.	103½ to 104
5½	do.	109½ to 110

In London prices are higher :—

4	per cents.	95
4½	"	96
5½	"	101½

Bank Shares.—A further smart rise has taken place in Bengal's, carrying the value at one time to 1,445, but they are not now easily saleable at that figure. In others there has not been much doing. Agra's have marked 90, and National's 118.

Tea Shares are generally steady, and it will be surprising if more business is not doing in them by-and-bye. The sales of the week have been at firm to higher prices, and include Central Cachar at 150 and 152 ex-dividend, Dehra Doon's at 80 and still enquired for. Durring's at 91 for cash and at 92½ and 92 for time, Kalachera's 112, 113, and 114 for cash, and 115 for time, and now wanted at higher rates, East India's 86, Kurseong and Darjeeling contributories 104 for time, Mothola's 47, Singell's 131 up to 145 for cash, but for time there has been business at from 133 up to 137, and a strong demand exists. Cocchecla's have brought 176 cash, and they, too, are in request.

Spinning Mill Shares have been freely taken, and prices are well supported. Baranagore's maintain the full advance of last week, now standing at 140 to 141, exclusive of the late dividend of 15 rupees. Seebpore's have advanced to 5 premium for cash, and as much as 7 has been paid for time. Bowreah's have brought 125 for time, and are wanted; Budge-Budge, 28 premium for cash; Calcutta Jute, 262 for cash, and 265 for a few days time; Fort Gloster's, 111 cash; Howrah's, par to 1 premium.

Coal Shares do not waver in the least from their strong position, and Bengal's have again brought 1,400, whilst Equitable's have risen to 290 for cash, and 292½ for time, firm. New Beerbhoom's, of the new issue, have been sold repeatedly at the improved rate of 108 and the old were to-day sold at 112.

Miscellaneous Shares do not figure largely in this week's lists. Landing and Shipping Co. have been in some demand, bringing 56 and 57 for cash, 58 and 59 for time, the cash price now being 58 buyers. India Generals are quoted 510.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE BARQUE ST. SALIAC, 310 tons, Captain J. Dantre, arrived in harbour on the 9th instant from Mauritius (October 7th), with a cargo of 5548 bags sugar. The vessel is consigned to Hajee Adam Sedick.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's S. S. MALDA, 1,945 tons, Captain F. M. Burke, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—From Calcutta.—Mr. J. G. Pope. From Beypore.—Captain T. H. Tyrell, Dr. Fogo, Major Moncton, R. A., Lieut. Selffe, R. A., Lieut. Selby, R. A., Lieut. Chapman, 2-31st Fusiliers, Dr. Gibbons, R. A. Mr. Burns, Apoth. R. A., one School Master, two Staff Sergts., R. A., two women, & five children, Staff Sergt. Hurst & family, 140 N. CO. and rank & file R. A., 7 men, 15 women, 26 children, 1 women insane, five private followers, & two public followers. From Cannanore.—Lieut. Col. McDonald. From Vingorla.—Colonel. R. C. Hunt, Cond. Urlem & wife, and Sergt. Wallace. From different ports. Seventy-two deck passengers.

ARRIVAL.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
10	Malda (s)	Burke	Calcutta, Oct 16.

DEPARTURE.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
10	Penang (s)	Avern	K. Coast & Kurrachee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 10.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Muriel s, 38 bales wool, Abdoola Momun; 150 bales cotton, Sombersa Manjee.

Parana s, 86 bales wool, Alsen, Riebe & Co; 500 bags gall nuts, Jetha Pujmeltum.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Hindostan s, 600 bags gingelly seed, A. Kunkler & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Hindostan s, 24 bales hides, P & O S N Co.

FOR VENICE.

Hindostan s, 51 bales cotton, P & O S N Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS—NOVEMBER 8.

Simpson, Lieut, 21st Regt N I, from Mod Cert, from Europe.
Owen, Lieut, 3rd Hussars, on leave, from Mhow.

NOVEMBER 9.

Hughes, Lieut Col, Royal Horse Artillery, on leave, from Kirkee
Christie, Lieut, Bengal 13th Hussars, on leave, from Lucknow.
Lambert, Colonel, Collector of Kurrachee, on furlough, from Kurrachee.
Powlett, Lieut, Madras Royal Artillery, on leave, from Bolaram.
Durrant, Vet Surg, Royal Artillery, on leave, from Kirkee.
Desbrough, Captain, Royal Artillery, on leave from Kirkee.
Massy, Lieut Col, Bengal 5th Lancers, proceeding to Europe, from Sealkote.

NOVEMBER 10.

Chapman, Lieut, Madras 21st Fusiliers, on duty, from Madras.
Palmer, Conductor, Bengal Ordnance Dept, to appear before a Med Board, from Ferozpore.

DEPARTURES—NOVEMBER 9.

Lambert, Colonel, Collector of Kurrachee, on furlough, to England.

NOVEMBER 10.

Lock, Lieut Col, 108th Regt, on leave, to Ahmedabad.
Bourne, Lieut C. I, Madras 6th Regt N I, to join, to Secunderabad.
Davidson, Lieut, Bengal Staff Corps, to rejoin, to Dera Ghazee Khan.
Griffiths, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, to rejoin, to Dera Ismail Khan.
Christie, Lieut and Adjt, Bengal 13th Hussars, on leave, to Lucknow.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, Nov. 7.)

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—Military Works.

Mr A G Reid, Asst Engr, transferred to this branch is posted to the 7th Circle.

PUNJAB NORTHERN (STATE) RAILWAY.

Mr J Cander, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, is posted to the Lahore and Chenab Division of the Survey Circle, which Division he joined on the 27th Oct 1874.

Mr F M Avern, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, is transferred from the Lahore and Chenab Division of the Survey Circle to the Jhelum Bridge Division.

Mr J Lenehan, Acct, 4th grade, is transferred from the Jhelum Bridge Division to the Office of the Controller, Punjab Northern State Railway, which Office he joined on the 29th Oct 1874.

TIRHOOT (STATE) RAILWAY.

Mr G H Tait, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, reported his arrival at Dinapore on the forenoon of the 26th Oct 1874, and is posted to the Durbunga Division.

Mr V Righy, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, reported his arrival at Nulhattee, on special duty, on the afternoon of the 21st ultimo.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to permit Mr E Waterfield to resign H M's Bengal Civil Service, with effect from the 25th July 1874.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to permit Mr H Priestley to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, with effect from the 5th Aug last.

The services of Mr A C Lyall, Secy to the Govt of India in the Home Dept, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Dept.

Mr Arthur Howell, Depy Secy to the Govt of India in the Dept of Revenue, Agricul ure and Commerce, to officiate as Secy in the Home Dept during the absence of Mr Lyall, or until further orders. Mr Howell joins d his appointment on the 2nd instant.

The services of Surgn Maj T F Wright of the Bengal Medical Establishment, late Civil Surgn of Narsinhpur, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept.

Capt M Frother e, Depy Supt of Port Blair and the Nicobars, resumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 6th ul imo.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

Mr H C Hill, Asst Conservator of Forests, attached to the Forest Survey Branch, passed an examination in Hindustani by the Lower Standard on the 7th Sept 1874.

Mr L Gavin, an Asst Conservator of Forests of the 3rd Grade, attached to the Central Provinces, is permitted to resign his appointment, with effect from the 1st Sept last.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Mr F C Daukes, c s, Senior Attache in the Foreign Dept, is granted special leave of absence for six months, together with point the usual subsidiary leave.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Supernumerary Surgn Maj Wors ley Poulett Harris, M D, of the Medical Dept, is brought on the establishment of Surgns Maj to fill an existing vacancy.

The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Capt Frederick Perre Williams Freeman, Bs Europe on furlough, on private affairs, 1st Bengal Cavalry, for one year.

The retirement from the service of Lieut Col (Brev Col) William Elwyn, B S C, will be held to have effect from the 1st Dec 1874, instead of the 2 th Dec 1874.

The Rt Hon the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to make the following appointments with the Delhi Expeditionary Force :—

Brig r Genl W J F Stafford, C B, Comdg Eastern Frontier District, to Command.

Capt A D Butter, Bgde Maj Eastern frontier District, to be Bgde Maj.

Capt M H Heathcote, Asst Qr Mr Genl, to be Asst Qr Mr Genl.

Capt A P Palmer, Bgde Maj Umbal a, to be A-D-C to Bgdr Genl Stafford, C B.

The above appointments will have effect from the dates on which the several Officers named may take up the duties assigned to them.

The following Officers wi l also be attached to the Force :—

Coolie Corps—Lieut Col R Baigrie, C B, Bo S C, Hony A-D C to the Govr Genl, Comdt Pachmurree Depot.

Capt R A Wauchope, B S C, Offg 2nd in Comd and Wing Offic r, 44th (Sylhet) Regt of N I.

Capt W J Boyes, 2nd Baltn, 12th Foot.

Capt H M'L Hutchison, 1st Batn, 14th Foot.

Lieut C Egan, B S C, 1st-Squadn Subn, 12th Bengal Cavalry.

Lieut G Roberts, 72nd Foot, Supt of Elephants.

Surgn W N Keefer, in Medical Charge, 20th P N I, for the Coolie Corps.

Surgn J Wilson, M D, Civil Surgn, Chunar, for general duty.

H E the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to make the following temporary appointments :—

Quarter Master General's Department.

Lieut-Col C C Johnson, B S C to officiate as Depy Qr Mr Genl with effect from the 15th Nov 1874, during the period Lieut Col F S Roberts, C B, V C, may officiate as Qr Mr Genl, or until further ordered.

Capt M H Heathcote, Asst Qr Mr Genl, to act as Offg First A st Qr Mr Genl, with effect from the 1st Aug 1874, the date of his return from duty in the famine di trict.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Lieut Col F S Taylor, R E, Consulting Engr to the Govt of India for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta, is granted three months' privilege leave, with effect from the 24th Aug 1874.

Capt W A J Wallace, R E, Depy Consulting Engr to the Govt of India for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta, is appointed to officiate as Consulting Engineer during the absence of Lieut Col Taylor, with effect from the 24th Aug last.

Capt M A Alves, R E, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, is transferred from the Military Works Branch to Mysore.

The under-mentioned members of the Public Works Establishment in Bengal, are transferred to Assam :—

Mr J R K Williams, Asst Engr, 2nd grade.

Mr E Lumsden, Acct, 4th grade.

Mr R F Usher, temporary Acct, 4th grade, Indus Valley State Railway, is permitted to resign his appointment in the interests of the public service.

Mr C H Masters is appointed to the P W Dept, as an Acctt, 4th grade, on probation, and posted to the Neemuch State Railway.

Maj F S Stanton, R E, Engr-in-Chief of the Delhi Dist rict of the Rajpootana State Railway, is appointed to the charge of the Agra District of that line in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Mr Furnivall, on privilege leave, or till further orders.

The privilege leave granted to Maj J P Steel, R E, Offg Under Secy to the Govt of India, P W Dept, Establishment Branch, is extended to the 3rd Nov 1874, inclusive. Maj Steel rejoined his appointment on the forenoon of the 4th current.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, 31st October 1874.

Lieut W Bernard Wilson, 4th Hussars, offg 2nd Squadn Subn (on probation) 12th Bengal Cavalry, has passed an excellent examination in the tests prescribed by para 243, Bengal Army Regulations, for appointments to the department of the Judge Advocate General.

The following order is confirmed :—

37th N I—Regimental order, dated the 9th Sept 1874, appointing Capt J G Macleod, attached, to officiate as 2nd Wing Subn, until Capt F H Williams rejoins regt.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

R yal Horse Artillery.—Maj A H Lindsay, (A list, F Bgde,) to Bombay, from the 15th Oct to the 15th Nov, to a pear before a medical board.

Capt G B B Hobart, (D Baty A Bgde,) to Madras, from the 22nd Oct to the 22nd Nov, on private affairs.

13th Hussars—Qr Mr Sgt Staniland, to England, on private affairs, from the 1st Nov 1874 to the 1st May 1875, pending exchange into any hu rgt.

Royal Engineers—Capt H S Clive, to England, from the 1st Jany to the 15th June 1874, on private affairs.

Royal Artillery—Maj C E Boscvi, (No. 4 Baty, 6th Bgde,) to England, overland to appear before a medical board.

Capt and Adjt W Strahvn, (8th B gde,) to Mussoorie and Dehra from the 16th Oct to the 30th Nov on medical certificate.

Lieut W D Corfe, (No 4 Baty 5th Bgde,) to England, overland, to appear before a medical board.

11th Foot, 1st Batn.)—Lieut G F Guyon, for one month from date of leaving regt, to proceed to Bombay, to appear before a medical board.

19th Foot, (2nd Batn)—Capt W R I s, to remain at Mussoorie, on medical certificate, from the 15th Oct 1874 to the 14th Jany 1875, in extension.

22nd Foot—Lieut Col A W Cameron, to p rt of embarkation, for one month fr m date of leaving regt; and thence to England for fifteen months, on private affairs, from date of embarkation.

Capt H V Brooke, to Sim a, from the 26th Oct to the 7th Nov, on urgent private affairs.

Surgn Maj S B Roe, M S, to Simla, from the 29th Oct to the 6th Nov, on urgent private affairs.

Staff Corps—Capt G Logan, (2n l Wing Subn 7th N I) to port of embarkation, for one month from date of leaving regt, preparatory to furlough to Europe, on urgent private affairs.

Madras Staff Corps—Lieut W H McCausland, (2nd Squadn Subn 3rd Madras Light Cavalry,) to Bombay from the 31st Oct to the 30th Nov, to appear before a medical board.

CENTRAL PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, Nov 7.)

Mr F Venning, Offg Depy Comr, Saugor, is appointed to officiate as Cant Magst of Saugor in addi ional to his own duties, from the date of Capt Noverre's departure on leave, until relieved by Mr Goodridge, or until further orders.

Three months' privilege leave of absence is granted to Mr F Venning, Offg Depy Comr, Saugor, from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr A U Fanchawe, Asst Comr, Nimar, on being relieved by Mr Nedham, is transferred to the Nagpur district.

Mr S Jacob Asst Comr, Nagpur, on being relieved by Mr Fanshawe, is transferred to Seoni.

Mr H C Williams, Asst Comr, is posted to Wardha.

Mr H L Dennys, Extra-Asst Comr, is appointed to officiate as Dist Supt of Police, Sambalpur.

Mr R J B Thomson, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, attached to the Buildings and Roads Branch of the P W Dept, Central Provinces, is granted one month's privilege leave of absence, with effect from the 20th current, or su h subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAM

OFFICE—10TH NOVEMBER, 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 10th November, 1-55 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 46 minutes.

Via Suez, 10th November, 1-40 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 24 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 9th November, 6-28 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 34 minutes.

Via Suez, 10th November, 11-54 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 6 minutes.

Latest date from China.

Via Singapore, 10th November, 4-15 P.M. Time in transit, 3 hours 9 minutes

Latest date from Australia.

Via Singapore, 10th November, 7 P.M. Time in transit, 3 hours 58 minutes

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 9th to 8 P.M. of the 10th November is as follows:—

	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	2 52	0 1
" Galle	2 36	0 45
" Kurrachee	0 19	0 3
" Madras	1 55	0 5

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORT.

KURRACHEE, 10th November, 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 10th November, 1-55 P.M. Latest dates from Continent of Europe, via Russia, 9th November, 7-35 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Fova; Persian line right to London.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packet
United Kingdom	Nov. 16	6-30 P.M.	7 P.M.
Kurrachee	" 13	11 A.M.	12 A.M
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	" 9	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Australian	" 14	3-30 P.M.	No after packet
China	" 17	3-30 P.M.	7 P.M.
Mauritius and Reunion	" 22	6-30 P.M.	7 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c.	" 23	6-30 P.M.	7 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every Monday till further notice.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 2 P.M. Letters presented for registration will be received between 2 and 4 P.M. on payment of an additional fee of 2 annas on each letter. The additional fee to be paid in stamps affixed to such letters.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 5-30 P.M. to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 2-30 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M. up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows :—

	Present Rates per ½ oz.	Revised Rate per ½ oz.
	Annas Pies.	Annas Pies.
Austria, Luxemburg German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey	8 8	8 0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia	9 4	9 0

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.

Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.

Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna 4 pie; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi optional, and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conformin tions conditions, be forwarded via Southampton

The Overland Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as under :—

		7 P.M.			7 P.M.
Monday	Nov. 16		Monday	Dec	14
"	" 23		"	"	21
"	" 30		"	"	28

H. BETTS ASSISTANT TO
MR. A. MENIST,
OCCULIST OPTICIAN,
AMSTERDAM, AND 42, BURTON CRESCENT, LONDON.

THERE exists very generally the impression that the time when Spectacles should be adopted, as also their description and power, are matters chiefly regulated by the age; that this is not the case is demonstrated by the fact that we find large numbers of people of all ages compelled to use them; but even for those who have enjoyed perfect vision in early life, no rule can possibly be laid down, it must de end upon the power of accommodation which is retain d by the eye, and this will vary extremely acco ding to the constitution, the occupation, and the amount of exercise and tear to which the eyes have been subjected; the following are a few of the indications WHEN SPECTACLES ARE REQUIRED.

WHEN the eyes water, or become fatigued by short exercise;
WHEN the letters of a book appear to blend, or become double or treble;
WHEN more light is requisite than was formerly,
WHEN objects to be seen must be held further off than heretofore;
WHEN difficulty is experienced in threading a needle;
WHEN the eyes appear confused, as though a mist were before them;
WHEN black specks seem floating in the sight;
WHEN any of the above indications arise;
THEN the affectation of not requiring Spectacl s should cease;
THEN a responsible and skilful Optician should be consulted;
THEN a pair of "Preservers" should be ob ained.

Mr. Betts's long experience enables him to advise us all that pertains to the remedying defective vision, by the skilful adaptations of perfectly true lenses of the requisite power, and also by the judicious selection of a Spectacle frame of the form most becoming the face.

Mr. Betts will return to Bombay for a short time in December. Letters and communications may be addressed care of Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co., Bombay.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHESTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

HEWLETT—November 10th, at Kumballa Hill, the wife of T. G. Hewlett, Esq., Surgeon Major H. M.'s Bombay Army, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ABERIGH-MACKAY—November 4th, at Delhi, the wife of G. R. Aberigh-Mackay, Officiating Professor, Government College of a daughter.

COWLEY—October 24th, at Meerut, the wife of Mr. Henry Cowley, of a son.

CLAYTON—November 4th, at "Oakwood." Puchmurree, the wife of Lieutenant A. G. Clayton, R E., of a son.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1874.

MR. GLADSTONE'S mind is evidently passing through a new stage of development. The main idea of the policy which he pursued during his five years in office was, as he himself indicated in his *Chapter of Autobiography*, that the State ought to treat with equal toleration, or rather with equal indulgence, all religious sects. Having abandoned, in fact, the favourite doctrine of his youth, that there should be one Church in one State, and that the British Constitution would be improved if it handed over the country to the government of a theocracy, Mr. Gladstone rushed to the other extreme and proclaimed a doctrine, the logical result of which should have been the disestablishment of the Church of England. Probably he would have been driven onward to this goal if his majority in the House of Commons had remained staunch to him, and if he had not been brought up suddenly in the race by the unexpected opposition of the Protestant Radicals, headed by Mr. Fawcett, to the concessions he was anxious to make to the Roman Catholic priesthood in Ireland. The defeat of the Irish University Bill led, after a time, to the general election and the overthrow of the Liberal Ministry; and Mr. Gladstone found himself forced to reconsider the principles of his policy. He could not separate himself from the Liberal party, and that party could have no hope of regaining power unless he gave it a fresh programme instead of the one already played out. If, however, he determined to cast in his lot with the English Liberals, he must be prepared to encounter the vehement opposition of the Irish members on question of educational policy; and he may have been the more easily moved to run this risk by the recollection of Irish ingratitude in the session of 1873, when, although Archbishop Manning himself, who is in a position to gauge English opinion, had at first thankfully accepted the Irish University Bill as the only compromise that there was a chance of pushing through Parliament, the Catholic members from Ireland, at the bidding of Cardinal Cullen, went into the lobby in a body to vote against a minister who had regenerated Ireland, but who would not give the priests everything they chose to demand.

We account in this way for the outburst against Popery in the article on Ritualism which the late Prime Minister contributed to the *Contemporary Review* for October. Mr. Gladstone's great rival has once or twice spoken of him sneeringly as a monk; but it would perhaps be a more correct description of his character to say that he is a remarkably shrewd politician who can always find excellent ecclesiastical reasons to justify to himself a complete change of opinion. But, be this as it may, Mr. Gladstone has now come distinctly to the front to compete with Mr. Disraeli for the championship of British Protestantism. The following is the passage in the article on Ritualism which has won for the statesman who disestablished the Irish Church the furious hatred of the Irish people :—"But there is a "question which has far stronger claims on the "attention of the nation and the rulers of the "Church, than the question whether a handful "of the clergy are or not engaged in an utterly "hopeless and visionary effect to Romanise the "Church and people of England. At no time "since the bloody reign of Mary has such a "scheme been possible. But, if it had been pos-"sible in the seventeenth or eighteenth centu-"ries, it would still have become impossible in "the nineteenth; when Rome has substituted "for the proud boast of *semper eadem* a policy "of violence and change in faith; when she "has refurbished and paraded anew every rusty "tool she was fondly thought to have disused; "*when no one can become her convert without* "*renouncing his moral and mental freedom, and* "*placing his civil loyalty and duty at the mercy* "*of another*; and when she has equally repudiated modern thought and ancient history. "I cannot persuade myself to feel alarm at the "final issue of her crusades in England, and "this although I do not undervalue her great "powers of mischief."

The fierce discussion provoked by this indictment of modern Romanism seems to have led Mr. Gladstone to write a pamphlet challenging English Roman Catholics to show how obedience to the Papal See can be reconciled with Civil allegiance; and the telegraph now informs us that Archbishop Manning has accepted the challenge and published a reply to his old friend's pamphlet. The Archbishop maintains, and we are quite sure believes, that the Civil allegiance of Queen Victoria's Roman Catholic subjects in England is "as pure, as "true, and as loyal as that of any subjects of "the Empire;" but he practically admits the force of Mr. Gladstone's argument when he adds, "But at the same time the Civil alle-"giance of every Christian must be limited by his "own conscience." The point of the accusation is that the modern Catholic has no conscience of "his own" but has been forced to abandon it to the keeping of a Pope at Rome who has anathematized Civil Society. The pretensions of Pope Pius IX. are quite as dangerous to the independence of nations and the peace of Europe as were those of Hildebrand eight centuries ago. True, the Papal See no longer openly claims the right of disposing at will of the kingdoms of this world; but the subtle policy of year by year enlarging the bounds of its empire over the minds of men has enabled the Church of Rome to organize throughout Christendom a great secret society, the members of which are indifferent to national ties in comparison with the interests of the Church to which they belong. Such an organization may do more mischief even than the Commune; for, if a religious war broke out, and the savage passions of the modern Crusaders were unchained, it is no exaggeration to say that the Papal decrees might be quoted to justify such a destruction of Berlin and other strongholds of the Pope's enemies as would be a fitting parallel to the destruction of Imperial Paris. Patriotism is so strong a feeling with most Englishmen, that, notwitstanding the spread of Ultramontanism, which had no disciples in England forty years ago, the majority of English Catholics would still, probably, in time of danger, forget the claims of their Church, and follow the example of their ancestors who agreed with Queen Bess in thinking it "foul scorn" that Parma or Spain should invade the borders of her realm, and who went gladly to battle for their heretic Queen against the Armada that had been sent forth to restore Popery in England. But it is undeniable that the state of Ireland makes the modern pretensions of the Papal See almost as grave a political danger to the British Empire as they have already been found to be to the British Empire; and Bismarck is right in thinking that there is no weapon with which these pretensions can be combated but a vigorous and uncompromising assertion of the supremacy of the State. But who ever expected that Mr. Gladstone would become an English Bismarck?

PROBABLY, before this article can have reached the more remote of our readers, the official, whose projected operations it mainly concerns, will have returned to India. We allude to Commander A. Dundas Taylor, F.R.G.S., late of the Indian Navy, who, we understand, will soon be gazetted Marine Surveyor General, or Superintendent of Marine Surveys, as the Government of India may decide on designating the new bureau over which he is to preside. Distinguished by ability and great professional zeal, a geographical *savant*, fairly of eminence as an hydrographer, and intimately acquainted with the Indian seas, Commander Taylor's qualifications for the duty about to be assigned to him may be regarded as unquestionable. The fiat to abolish the Indian Navy found the Commander and several brother officers at work on the Persian Gulf Survey, and so recklessly, in their case, was that abolition carried out—without call, or invitation, or facility of any kind, to surrender the fruits of their care for them—that the hydrographers had actually to carry into retirement with them the main out-turn of their operations—one officer bearing off to New Zealand, where he settled and still resides, every document in his charge! Back in England, Commander Taylor, whose whole soul had been in his work, pressed on successive Secretaries of State the advisability of recovering these scattered data, of resuming the Gulf operations, and of a complete survey of the Indian coasts, from Sonmeecance in Beloochistan to the north-western extremity of Siam. These representations eventually won the attention they deserved, and last year the Commander was sent out by the Secretary of State to expound his proposals to the Indian Government. He was well received, met with cordial encouragement from Lord Northbrook, and soon had the satisfaction to learn that the Department of Agriculture, Revenue, and Commerce had formally put his scheme before the Governor-General in Council. No orders for the resumption of the Gulf survey resulted, but Commander Taylor was requested to draw up a report, reviewing the Admiralty Charts of British India and all existing materials in England and India, and setting forth a scheme for the rectification and completion of the marine cartography of the country, by the utilization of old materials and future marine surveys. Of this duty of love the Commander rapidly and satisfactorily discharged himself. His report was before Government early this year, and preceded him to England, whither he went in May, to—it was understood—return to India in November.

Commander Taylor insists on an Indian Chart Office under an experienced surveyor as superintendent, as indispensable. Had such an office existed contemporaneously with the Indian Navy—so many of whose officers were zealous and accomplished surveyors—the littoral cartography of India might now be on a par with that of England. The Indian Navy Officers hydrographically delineated nearly the whole coast, but by desultory (however accurate) surveys, never simultaneous, and the cartographical out-turns of which were not only not of a class as regards scale, but left patches of the coast altogether unmapped. These from time to time independent partial surveys had some of them been undertaken on the requisitions of minor administrations, who, without meaning it, practically locked up their results; while even those results sent to Leadenhall Street, and thence to the Admiralty, have not invariably been properly cared for. Hence is it that on the very best Admiralty Indian charts—on very inferior, and virtually out of date, copies of which the mercantile marine is wholly dependent—there are sometimes no soundings at all at the junction of two partial surveys undertaken at different periods. The surveyors had no suitable copies of the charts, the extension of which was to be their work; and, as a consequence, dove-tailing was out of the question. We need hardly observe that this could not have happened had there been a permanent Marine Survey Department, for the regulation of Indian hydrography and the custody and publication of the charts. At present the mercantile marine has no reliable chart of Bombay Harbour! A good survey of our harbour was made in 1861, but of the changes since then, in the buoys and landmarks, there is nothing official to inform the mariner; and the positions of the moorings, beacons, and lights require to be fixed by survey. Commander Taylor would have this done, especially with reference to the elaborate survey of the bottom of the harbour, for a system of defence by torpedoes, proposed

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE LORD MAYOR'S BANQUET.

MR. DISRAELI'S SPEECH.

LONDON, 10TH NOVEMBER.

At the usual Civic banquet given by the Lord Mayor at Guildhall last night, Mr. Disraeli in replying for Her Majesty's Ministers, dwelt upon the contentment and solid prosperity at present reigning throughout the country, and the considerable revival that had taken place in trade; and said that the anticipations formed with respect to the Revenue were being fully realized. The Right Honorable gentleman then warmly eulogized the sagacity of the Marquis of Salisbury and Lord Northbrook in grappling with the late famine in Bengal so successfully. The policy of the Government, he said, was to consolidate our Colonial possessions, and to establish abroad an identity of interests with the Mother Country. Referring to foreign politics, he concluded by expressing his opinion that the desire for the maintenance of peace was general.

The total value of the exports from Great Britain during the month of October amounts to £21,875,000 showing a decrease of £437,500, the imports amount to £27 875,000.

LONDON, 9TH NOVEMBER, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera 5 1/16d.

3 per cent. Consols, for account..... 93¼.

5 do. French Rente, 1872..... 98¾.

Bar Silver..... 57½

The sum of £127,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for France.

Arrivals—Lombardy and Bride of Lorne.

THE MAILS.

The Bombay Mails of the 10th ultimo were delivered in London to-day, and the heavy Mails of the 12th ult. arrived at Southampton on the 8th instant.

THE following is the result of the Opium Sale held at the Government Sale room, No. 2, Bankshall Street, Calcutta, on the 6th November 1874:—

Chests.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Proceeds.
Behar ...3,185	1,260 1,2.6	1,253 2 6	27,38,156 9 0	
Benares 1,565	1,195 1,185	1,188 0 6	18,59,275 0 0	

WRITING on the 6th instant from Rajkote, a correspondent informs us, that "a suicide was committed at Gondul a few days ago, by a Bania woman, who threw herself into a well. The cause is said to have been a feud between herself and her mother-in-law. Such feuds are very numerous, I am sorry to say, in this part of India."

WE are now told that Colonel Bagot's death which was announced a few days since, was due to the accidental administration of arsenic. He was out on a shooting expedition near Buxar, Bhoosan, at the time, as already noticed. He wanted arsenic for curing skins, and some was sent out to him by the Civil Surgeon of Cooch Behar. In some unexplained way, his servants got hold of it and mistook it for baking powder.

LIEUTENANT EGAN, 12th Bengal Cavalry, has received instructions to raise 200 more coolies for the Duffla Expedition, and is at present at Umballa mustering the men. Taking into account the high rate of pay, 8 Rs. a month, with all provisions supplied free of cost by the Government after leaving Calcutta till their return, it is believed that no difficulty will be experienced in speedily collecting the required number.

THE Captain of the Troopship Malabar died in the Suez Canal about the beginning of this month. On the 3rd November an official telegram was received by H. E. the Governor from the Secretary of State for India, to the following effect: "Captain Nott of Malabar is dead. The Malabar will put into Aden for Captain Kelly the newly appointed Commander." The Malabar is expected to arrive in Bombay early this morning.

THE *Delhi Gazette* says:—It is currently reported that on Sir H. Davies relinquishing the Lieutenant Governorship of the Punjab, he will probably be succeeded either by Mr Morris, Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, or by the Hon'ble J. D. Inglis. In the event of Mr. Morris' promotion, Mr. Inglis would, in all probability, succeed him at Nagpore. We should have calculated on Sir J. Forsyth being a favorite for the post at Lahore, but he does not appear to be a "likely" man in well informed circles.

AT the final meeting of the subscribers to the Bengal Famine Relief Fund at Rangoon, it was resolved to devote the balance in hand as follows: two-thirds to the Rangoon Sailors' Home, and one-third to the suffering Karens in the Toungboo District. A resolution was passed to remunerate the Secretary, Mr. Man, by a commission of three per cent. on the amount collected, which would have amounted to Rs. 2 100, but that gentleman refused to accept it, and asked that it should be made over to the suffering Karens.

FROM Calcutta we hear that the average price realized by the famine ponies sent thither for sale has been Rs. 43. This is something like twice their cost price, and the Government will thus be partly recouped for its losses on the animals that died. The Calcutta market has been supplied, no doubt, with the best ponies of the train, and we hear that they have been all sold in pairs, carefully matched. Still at several places up-country, where detachments have been worked off, the averages obtained have been considerably over cost price.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the following interpolation in the directions for filling up forms of last-pay certificate in appendix A to the Civil Leave Code:—(2 *a*.) In line 8, in forms A to D, the section of supplement E to the Civil Leave Code, or of the military furlough regulations under which the advance is made, should be mentioned. Similarly, the words *under supplement E to the Civil Leave Code* or *under the military furlough regulations*, should be inserted between the words "that" and "you will grant" on the reverse of forms C and D.

THE following is a memorandum of the dates on which His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief will be at the undermentioned stations:—Asseerghur, 17th November; Mhow, 19th, 20th; Indore, 21st; Mhow, 22nd; Ratlam, 28th; Neemuch, 6th, 7th December; Nusseerabad, 19th, 20th; Ajmeer, 21st; Jeypore, 22nd; Agra, 23rd, 24th; Delhi, 25th, 26; Umballa, 27th; subsequent movements will be notified hereafter. All correspondence except that requiring *immediate* attention should be forwarded as usual to Poona. His Excellency will be accompanied on tour by the following officers:—The Quarter-master General of the Army, the Deputy Adjutant General of the Army, the Military Secretary, and one Aide-de-Camp.

As an country contemporary, which seems apt to be [illegible] with a rattle, tickled with a [illegible] piqua a hearty laugh over the name of [illegible]walla Ardashir Dorabjee," which appeared in the suggested list of candidates who applied for permission to attend the matriculation examination of 1873. The *Pioneer* is evidently aware of the fact that it is a practice, [illegible] one, of many Parsees to adopt [illegible]tive either of their own profession [illegible] one of their ancestors. When [illegible] reads the announcement which [illegible] that it is not a Miss Bottle-[illegible]eewalla who has eloped [illegible] gentleman, we are afraid [illegible] bounds. We expect, at the very least, that some joke about Miss Butteewalla yielding to the force of her hereditary tender "flame," will escape from him.

FROM the approximate Statement of the gross receipts on Indian Railways from the 1st of January to the 12th September, we find the total amount received by guaranteed lines is stated at Rs. 6,13,60,827 being Rs. 1,21,44,596 in excess of last year during that period; the increase is divided as follows. East Indian Main line. R. 81,18,014, ditto Jubbulpore extension Rs. 6,60,173; Sind Punjab and Delhi, Rs. 18,57,974; Great Indian Peninsular, Rs. 11,93,731; Oudh and Rohilcund, Rs. 5,98,069; Eastern Bengal, Rs. 4,14,358; Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, Rs. 2,54,590. There is a decrease on the Madras line of Rs. 7,79,825, and on the South Indian of Rs. 1,72,494. The receipts on the Government lines have amounted to Rs. 5,57,000 and exceed those for the same period of 1873 by Rs. 3,42,772.

AN ASSOCIATION has been formed at Bangalore, styled the "Bangalore Anglo-Indian Aid Association" of which the Reverend G. U. Pope, D.D., is President, and a general meeting is about to be held for formally inaugurating the Society. It is proposed that a Permanent Central Committee of the subscribers, numbering 12 members, be elected, with an executive Committee of 5 to be selected from amongst their number. The avowed objects of the Association are to adopt measures for the benefit of the poorer Europeans and their descendants, inhabiting the town and cantonment, by improving their moral and intellectual condition, and the devising and providing means of employment for them. It is thought by the promoters of the movement, that the most eligible and only permanent mode of rendering the efforts of the Association useful, is by enabling the classes interested, to acquire land and engage in agricultural pursuits, and it is proposed to endeavour to carry out that view. An industrial workshop into which apprentices will be admitted, and a comprehensive ragged School are to be at once established.

THE following are the remarks of the Agricultural Department on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending the 5th November:—Reports from Madras are favourable. In Bombay and Sind prospects are fair. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the *kharif* is being gathered with a good outturn, and the *rabi* prospects are favourable. Reports are good from the Punjab. In the Central Provinces rain is wanted, except in the Chattisgurh Division, for the spring sowings; the *Kharif* is almost universally good. Reports from Berar, Central India, Mysore, and Assam are favourable. In Bengal there was rain in almost all the districts during the week, and in some an unusually heavy fall, damaging to some extent the prospects of the advanced rice and threatening injury to the recently sown cold weather crops. In large tracts in Midnapore and Balasore, traversed by the late cyclone, and in the Darjeeling hills, the loss by the recent heavy rains will, it is feared, be very material. On the other hand, the fall has been of great benefit to the rice not in flower, and to that transplanted late, and in general to the early sown cold weather crops. On the whole, the prospects of the season generally are not much affected by the rains, though in some places they have retarded the sowings of the winter crop.

Figaro is answerable for the correctness of the following little tale:—Some short time ago a certain Baron——presented a pretty phaeton and pair of ponies to one of the stars of the *demi-monde*, whom he had taken under his especial protection, and at the same time engaged a *black* coachman to pioneer the lady in the *Bois* and other fashionable resorts, where the new equipage with its dusky Jehu caused somewhat of a sensation. But the "green-eyed monster" was not long in attacking the amorous Baron, and from certain rumours that reached his ears, he resolved to satisfy himself as to whether the young Anonyma was not unfaithful to her promises. His method of discovering her perfidy was decidedly original. He covered his face with a thick coating of lamp-black, put on the black coachman's livery and took his place on the driving-box. His suspicions were only too fully confirmed. No sooner had the lady arrived at the Bois, than an elegant cavalier stepped into the phaeton, and the coachman was told to drive to one of the fashionable bachelor resorts of the Boulevards. The Baron did not spare the ponies, and there they soon arrived. No sooner, however, had the pair alighted than the crowd of strollers were astonished to see a nigger coachman soundly horsewhip his mistress, then jump on his vehicle and drive away at a furious pace, leaving the lady and her companion, the former shrieking with pain at her thrashing, and rage at the loss of her pretty turn-out, and the latter in a state of surprise that prompted neither words nor act, but a sudden bolt under shelter from a thousand eyes. The Baron of course retained his ponies and phaeton, but one of the most amusing parts of the story was, that next day he received a letter from the black Jehu in which Jumbo upbraided him with his disreputable conduct in raising a whip against a woman, and bringing disgrace upon a livery of so superior a cut and colour. In the service of a person who had so completely forgotten what is due to the usages of society, he declared he could not remain an hour longer!

THE correspondent of the *Madras Times* writing from Masulipatam on the 28th ultimo says:—Rain, rain, rain, nothing but rain! Such is the cry one hears on all sides, and the misery it has caused the poor of this town and the adjacent villages is really pitiable. On Saturday last, the sky was looking very black, and about midnight we had some good showers. On Sunday morning, at 6 P.M., it commenced to rain very heavily, and continued to do so incessantly till Tuesday morning. The wind on Monday was blowing very strong from almost due North, with the barometer going down steadily, the news of which spreading through the town, caused many of the inhabitants of the Fort to leave their homes and bring their families into town for safety, as, doubtless you are aware, the town is four miles inland. The great cyclone of 1864 is the general topic just now amongst all classes. Many of our roads have been cut through by the Municipality to let of the sheets of water that meet the eye on all sides. Our Collector, with Major H——, R. E., may be seen every morning out superintending the draining of the town and adjacent lands. There is hardly a house that has not felt the effects of the soaking rain. Many of the out-houses of houses are in ruins, and many of the ruins caused by the cyclone of '64 are washed away, and one can only just discern where they stood. I believe relief has been sent to the poor villagers. It is a great blessing that all this heavy rain did not occur when the Kistna freshes were sweeping all before them. Imagine 10-ton boats sailing across swamps with provisions to the swamped villagers! But I assure you that such was the case. Strange to say, the Kistna has not been affected by the rain, as it is at this present moment only 8 feet above the anicut. During the freshes, the water was 19½ feet over the anicut. Our breached canal is being speedily repaired under the superintendence of the Assistant Engineer, R. E., We have not had a Madras dák post in for the last five days, runner being delayed by the heavy rains.

UMBALLA is one of the head-quarters of Garrison Instruction, and Major Cameron is a most indefatigable Instructor. A correspondent who signs himself "A Stranger in the Station" writes as follows to the local paper:—Can you inform me, whether the Proprietor of a large and favourite Hotel in this Station has added to it a private Lunatic Asylum? My reason for asking is, that, going there the other night to dine, on entering the dining room, I found a number of gentlemanly looking men in the room, who, bat for the settled gloom on their countenances, and the utter silence maintained by them all, I would have put down as military men. There were all the usual-types present from the grey-haired Field Officer down to the curly-haired, bright eyed sub-lieutenant. To break the silence at dinner, I addressed my right hand neighbour, with a question about the then approaching Ball; his reply was somewhat obscure, being, "if the foisonnment is not equal to the area of the ditch, the Parapet must be riveted with Representative Fractions." "I beg your pardon," I said, to which he returned severely, "I tell you if the Rembai and Deblai do not coincide, the instrument is not in adjustment." Hardly knowing what to think, I turned to my neighbour on the other hand, asking if the Hounds had met yet this season; with a vacant stare, he said, "let us assume that Polaris"—Here he suddenly stopped. On looking up, I saw a portly gentleman of benevolent aspect frowning on my friend. To him I now addressed myself, saying, "I was surprised that the man who shot at Bismark had been let off so cheap by the Prussians." The word seemed to act like magic on the circle round the table, every one now talked or nobody listened. "I tell you," said one, "the Prussians in the late war, when in line always advanced in square." Another remarked, "Holmes says, Moltke was perfectly right." Third man began, "the diameter of a gun must be at least 60 times greater, than that of its projectile." "Let us assume" said another, "that the sides of a ditch meet half way to the bottom:" "Shure," said the boyish looking gentleman, apparently goaded to fury by having had the opprobrious epithet 'Cardwell' applied to him, "shure I tell you the sides of the ditch *cant* meet till they are past the bottom." It suddenly struck me, into what society I had fallen, which thought was at this moment confirmed, by the afore-mentioned portly gentleman (the resident physician I presume) raising his hand, and, saying in a commanding tone, while a pitying smile played over his massive countenance, the one word "Shop". The tumult was at once quelled. But though I no longer anticipated any danger, may I finish as I began, with a question or two. Is it *quite safe* for so many unfortunate gentlemen, all suffering from aberration, of intellect to have so much freedom? Are they *quite* harmless? and lastly, what can have driven them into this unfortunate state?"

NATIVE OPIUM IN CHINA.

FROM THE CUSTOMS TRADE REPORT 1871-1872.

ARTICLES ON NEWCHWANG: BY E. C. TAINTOR.

NATIVE OPIUM.—This is entitled to the first place among the topics of a general character appropriate for discussion in a report on the trade of this province, both from its intrinsic importance and interest, and from the increasing attention which has lately been drawn to it here. The cultivation of the poppy in South Eastern Mongolia and Central Manchuria began about ten years ago; but it was not until 1867 that it had reached such dimensions as to attract the attention of those interested in the trade in the foreign drug. In that year it was first offered for sale in Yingtze, at a price about 30 per cent lower than Indian opium. The extent of ground cultivated, in spite of repeated Imperial Edicts which have been issued forbidding the practice, has steadily increased, with the partial effect, as has already been shown, of diminishing the import of foreign opium, although this decrease has not been in proportion to the production of the native drug. It is impossible to give a trustworthy approximation to the annual production, estimates a few years since varying from 300 to 1,000 peculs. The latter is likely to be nearer the present figures than the former. The profits arising from the cultivation of the poppy are said by those engaged in it to be actually tenfold greater than those accruing from grain and pulse. This is a sufficient explanation of the rapid extension of poppy planting which it was known was going on in the portions of Mongolia and Manchuria above mentioned; but during the summer of 1872 the first decided check to this extension seems to have been given. In the spring of that year, Po Wang the prince of the Korchin tribe of Mongols, (within whose territory a considerable portion of the cultivated tract lies,) having observed while on a journey to Peking how large a portion of the ground was being devoted to the cultivation of the poppy, reported the facts to the Emperor in a memorial, and called forth in response an edict ordering the destruction of the entire crop then growing. A report to this effect reached Yingtze at the end of June. Although the edict has not been observed in the *Peking Gazette*, there have been abundant proofs that credence and weight were given to it by those affected by it. The first effect here was to cause a sudden advance in the price of foreign opium, of which large purchases were made by native dealers at the increased rates. It was further stated that officials had been specially appointed to see that the destruction of the crop was carried out. Of course, in an extensive and not densely populated district of country, the execution of an order of this character is extremely difficult; and when the case with which a bribe might be expected to purchase immunity, and the likelihood of a poppy field being overlooked, are considered, it might reasonably be anticipated that the order would be quite without effect. In this instance, however, it is beyond question that this presumption did not hold good. During the autumn I made repeated inquiries over a portion of the region above mentioned where the cultivation was extensively carried on, and although I observed everywhere a general unwillingness to converse upon the subject, and met with constant evasion of my enquiries, the ultimate deductions to be drawn from a comparison and sifting of the varied and conflicting statements made were in confirmation of what has just been said. Although the cultivation of the poppy had always been declared to be illegal, the great profits accruing from it tempted people to disregard the prohibition, and escape the consequences, if any followed, by such means as lay in their power; but during the early autumn of last year, just as the opium was ready to be gathered, a large portion of the poppy plants were destroyed by the officials, and the ground replanted with late vegetables and buckwheat. Another cause still further reduced the supply of the drug. The excessive rains in the early autumn injured or destroyed many of the fields, which from their secluded situation or other reasons had escaped the hands of the officials; and yet, in spite of the great scarcity which resulted from these causes, its price advanced at the time only 15 or 20 per cent. The reasons for this are to be found in what follows.

The proportion of opium smokers in this province was probably less than in any other of the sea-board provinces of the Empire. There are fewer large towns and cities, where the majority of smokers is to be found, and opium was slower in finding its way into the remote agricultural districts. It was estimated by Mr. Macpherson after careful inquiry, that the number of smokers in this province had been trebled by the end of 1867, since the opening of this port to foreign trade. When the cultivation of the poppy was introduced, and the comparatively cheap product was to be bought on the spot, the temptation to experience the effects of the fascinating drug induced very many persons who would never have thought of buying foreign opium to make trial of that of home growth. Native opium, however, is coarser and more fiery than Indian, and its flavour inferior; and it was gradually found that its continued use gave rise to disagreeable and troublesome eruptions of the skin. This has created a growing disinclination to use it, and has prevented the late scarcity from enhancing the price as much as it otherwise would; but, the habit once contracted, it was very difficult to break it off, and a resort to foreign opium for a few days generally cured the ulcerous sores produced by the native. It will thus be seen that the result of the introduction of opium-raising has been only partially to cause a decrease in the demand for the foreign drug. Its most important effect has been to increase the number of smokers; and these, from the necessity of occasionally resorting to the use of foreign opium to cure the ill effects caused by the native with which they began, prevent the decrease in the demand for the former from going on as rapidly as it otherwise would. In brief, people who would be deterred from beginning the smoking of foreign opium from its great cost are tempted to take up the use of the native drug. The disorders caused by this driving them to a temporary use of the foreign drug, the final result is that the consumption of native opium is largely increased, without a corresponding decrease in the consumption of foreign.

An additional cause of the falling off in the demand for native opium during the past few months is to be found in the fact that it is necessary to smoke a greater quantity of it than of the foreign, to produce the desired stupor; and when a slight advance in the price of native reduced the relative expense of using the two kinds to nearly the same amount, the inducement held out by its cheapness, which had been its principal recommendation, lost much of its force, and smokers abandoned it for the less noxious foreign article. Moreover, as the appetite grows stronger from continued smoking, it is unsatisfied with the weaker native opium, and the temptation arises to meet its cravings by a permanent resort to the foreign drug; and I am informed that it frequently happens that people who begin with native opium finally abandon it for foreign. Should the cultivation here again be allowed to be carried on without restriction, and prices consequently revert to the figures of a year since, doubtless the number of smokers of the native drug will become at least as great as before. Late information from the interior is to the effect, that but little ground will be planted with the poppy the coming season. The country dealers state that the officials are watching closely, and will destroy any plants which may be found.

If then we are to look upon a large extension of the practice of opium smoking among a comparatively poor population as a result to be deprecated, we cannot but conclude that the introduction of the poppy cultivation into Mongolia and Manchuria has been a great misfortune to this portion of the country. But quite apart from the question of the moral and physical effects of the consumption of the drug, it cannot be doubted that, viewed from an economic point of view only, as affecting the prosperity and development of a region relatively new and with little accumulated wealth, this cultivation is equally to be regretted. It is not that it enables opium of home growth to supplant that from abroad; its first effect, as we have already seen, is to increase the number of smokers, and ultimately indirectly to maintain the demand for the Foreign product also. The enormous revenue derived by the Indian Government from opium, through the export duty at Bombay, and the high prices which it is possible in consequence to maintain for the Bengal product, makes the cost of Indian opium to a purchaser in China more than twice the original cost of production in India; the Chinese buyers paying the smaller half of his purchase money in actual payment for the drug, and the larger remainder as a tax to a Foreign Government. The effect of this artificially enhanced cost is at present to raise the price of native opium far above the cost of production, and hence to render this so profitable; but any great increase in this production must ultimately have the effect of bringing down the price of the Indian drug, and thus compelling the Indian Government to lower their duty upon it. If the opium now produced in this province were exported to other portions of China, to communities whose wealth now enables them to indulge in the Indian drug, so that the former might supplant the latter, the labour expended in raising it would still be entitled to be classed as productive, so far as the producing district is concerned, for profits arising from the sale in other markets would go to increase its wealth; but if, according to Mr. John Stuart Mill, by productive labour we are to understand labour productive of wealth, then the labour expended upon opium cultivation in this province must be classed as unproductive. The ground devoted to it is diverted from the cultivation of grain, from the sale of which a return at least equal to the outlay incurred in producing it can be obtained; but when a farmer in Mongolia raises opium, and either consumes it himself or sells it to a neighbour for his use, the result is that either he himself sinks the labour expended in the cultivation in that which brings absolutely no return, or his neighbour diverts to a like use a portion of the products of his own labour. The result in the latter case is no increase in the aggregate wealth, for what the producer gains the buyer loses; and when the opium is consumed, as it largely is, by those who produce it, its production amounts to a virtual reduction from the material wealth of the community, of the value of the labour expended upon it; and a corresponding diminution of the ability of such a community to purchase the useful products of other regions, in the shape of other foreign or native imports. It is, in fact, the substitution, for labour capable of producing wealth, of labour expended in the creation of an article of unproductive consumption. As for the effects of the poppy cultivation upon the population engaged in it, the following remark, quoted from the officially issued "Statement of the progress and condition of India" for 1870-71, may serve to indicate the consequences which may ultimately be expected to follow in this Province. The statement is made that in 1860 the cultivation of opium was prohibited in Assam, "where the drug was and still is largely consumed by the Indo-Chinese races. This prohibition has largely restricted the use of opium by raising its price, and has been followed by a perceptible improvement in the physical condition of the people." Ten years thus sufficed to work an amelioration in the condition of a people whom the cultivation of opium, formerly sanctioned, had caused to degenerate; and the inference to be drawn is, that its extended cultivation here, and the lower cost and general use which must follow, will work a converse effect upon the physical constitution of the inhabitants of this region.

The native opium of the north of China is generally spoken of here as of two classes, Tungt'u (a product of Kwangtung (a popular name for this province,) and Sit'u that which comes from Shansi. The latter is seldom offered for sale here, but is brought by the Shansi merchants for their own use. The Kwangtung opium, as already remarked, is more crude and fiery than Indian, and its chief recommendation is its cheapness. The estimate which is put upon it by the natives here cannot be better expressed than by a sentence used concerning it by one of them to me—"people, although they like it for its cheapness, yet dread its injurious effects." It requires the addition of more water, and longer boiling, than Indian opium, when being prepared for smoking. From its strength, the ashes can be re-smoked twice alone, or three or four times if mixed with fresh drug. The ashes which remain after the first smoking are considered better than the fresh opium. The crude drug, when pure, yields nearly cent. per cent. of prepared opium; but the scarcity caused last autumn by the partial destruction of the crop, through the combined action of the officials and the rain, has led to an extraordinarily fertile system of adulteration; the varied ingenuity displayed in which would do credit to the most accomplished food-compounders in western lands. The following are the principal articles used for adulterating the crude drug; fine earth and sand; the dregs or refuse remaining on the filter when straining the boiled opium; the petals of the poppy flower crushed; glue made from ox-hides; the hard flesh of the wo-kwar pumpkin, boiled down to a thick jelly; lily flowers similarly prepared; a jelly made in the same manner from tea leaves. The compounding is done so effectually, that often those skilled in opium cannot easily detect the fraud. The result is that while an article called native opium, and containing enough of it to give it the characteristic smell and flavor, can be bought here for about two tias a tael, the really pure drug cannot be had for less than four and a half to five tias. During 1871 the price of a fair article here was about two tias a tael, equal to 270 to 280 taels a pecul; after the repressive measures of the summer and autumn of 1872, it rose to 2-3 to 2-4 tias, or say 300 to 330 taels a pecul. At the beginning of 1873, the genuine drug had become so scarce as to command 4-4 tias a tael, or about 600 taels a pecul, while Malwa was selling at not less than 500 taels. Of course few purchasers were found for the former at such figures. The conditions under which the sale of native opium in the cities is possible make it necessary that large profits should be realized. The trade being nominally illegal, the trader must either bring it in small quantities on his person or otherwise concealed, or must submit to the imposition of a heavy tax. The small quantity which can be carried, and the attendant risks in the first instance, and the enhanced cost in the second, necessitate correspondingly high returns. During the past winter very little native drug has been brought here, the practice of adulteration having been carried to such an extent that no one has ventured to buy it; particularly as Indian opium has been cheap, and the genuine native as expensive as the latter.

FROM THE CUSTOMS TRADE REPORT 1870-71-72.

ARTICLES ON TIENTSIN: BY JAMES H. HART.

OPIUM.—Of Foreign Imports, opium first claims attention. In 1869 there were imported pls 5,288; in 1870 pls. 7,161; in 1871 pls. 7,090; and in 1872 pls. 4,624. This marked decrease in 1872 is due principally to the fact that native opium is rapidly supplanting its rival. The assured tranquillity in Shensi has greatly contributed to this result by fostering the cultivation of the drug in that and the neighbouring Province of Shansi. Besides these growths of Shensi and Shansi, there are four other descriptions of native opium which range themselves side by side with the foreign article in open competition. These are the growths of Shantung and Kwangtung, of Szechuen and Yunan. The two former are by far the more extensively sought after. First quality Shantung opium brings about tls. 300 per pecul, and second quality about tls. 250. The produce of Szechuen sells at about tls. 320 per pecul, and that of Yunan at about tls. 390. For several years past, severe restrictions have been placed upon the cultivation of the poppy, and edicts have, from time to time, appeared entirely prohibiting its production. The enforcement of these prohibitions has, however, been allowed in a great measure to remain in abeyance, and it is now even rumoured that the government is about to encourage, or, if not actually to encourage, at least no longer to interdict this branch of agriculture. The reasons for this determination are given to be, in the first place, the hope that the native drug may eventually supplant the foreign article, and thus, by the heavy tax imposed on its cultivation, increase the inland revenues to such an extent as to more than counterbalance the loss which would be sustained by the Imperial Government, through a decrease in the duties on Foreign Imports; and, in the second place, the belief, largely entertained by Chinamen, that native Opium is much less injurious in its effects than the Indian product. The correctness of this statement is said to be fully proven by the fact, (if it be such) that in Shansi, where opium is consumed to an alarming extent by old and young of all classes, those who confine themselves to either the native drug, or to a mixture of it and the foreign, suffer but little detriment in comparison with those who indulge in the imported article, and experience no difficulty in relinquishing the habit. It is a noticeable fact that Tartars rarely smoke the native drug. In Peking, where the Manchus form a considerable portion of the population, Malwa Opium, is principally consumed, and the only Bengal opium (Patna and Benares) imported finds its way to the Shansi market. Persian opium is very little sought after.

The value per chest of Foreign opium has of late years considerably decreased. Malwa, which in 1868 stood at tls. 520 per chest, is now sold for tls. 470; Patna, which in the same year valued tls. 510 per chest, is now worth but tls. 490; and in Benares and Persian a similar diminution in value has taken place.

BOMBAY.

MAHOMEDAN FESTIVAL.—To-day is the great Mahomedan festival, the Eed.

THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—The meeting of the Municipal Corporation will take place next Friday afternoon.

THE Government High School at Rajcote has, this year, twenty-one qualified pupils for the ensuing Matriculation Examination.

THE CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—The next Criminial Sessions of the Bombay High Court, Bombay, will commence on Friday the 20th inst.

HIGH COURT.—The second annual recess of the High Court extending over a month, terminates to-day, and the Court re-opens from to-morrow.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.—On account of the Dewalee Holiday, the Municipal offices have been closed for three days. The meeting of the Town Council will therefore take place to-morrow afternoon.

TAPTEE BRIDGE.—It is expected that His Excellency the Governor will be present in Surat on the 5th December next, to lay the foundation stone of the proposed bridge over the Taptee river.

THE POLICE COURTS.—The Fort and Girgaum Police Courts were closed yesterday, and will also be closed to-day on account of the Dewalee. The majority of the public offices will be re-opened to-morrow.

FIRES.—A fire broke out in the Breach Candy Road on Monday night, but the damage done was nominal, as the police authorities quickly extinguished it. One of a more serious nature, however, occurred at Woorlee. Nine huts and one tiled house were destroyed. The cause is unknown. The value of the property destroyed is estimated at Rs. 1,600.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY NEAR COPPERHOLE.—On Saturday last a Brahmin was proceeding in a bullock cart together with his family, on a pilgrimage to Wyee; and when near Copperhole, they were attacked by nearly fifteen persons, all armed with sticks, and robbed of ornaments, &c., of the value of Rs. 300. The cart driver has been seriously assaulted, as was also the Brahamin. They have since returned to Poona.—*Poona Observer.*

CORONER'S INQUESTS.—There were three inquests held yesterday. One at the J. J. Hospital on the body of one Pandoo Padia who died from exhaustion attendant upon a very severe scalding he got from steam. Another was held over the body of a man who was accidentally drowned in a quarry at Parell, and the third on the body of one Ameer Bee at Nowrojee Hill, who died from natural causes, but so suddenly that the relatives, who suspected foul play, informed the police.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.—The F.-18th Battery Royal Artillery will be moved from Kirkee to Bombay for embarkation, as follows. Married men and families with light baggage will leave Kirkee by the early morning mail train on the 16th instant. Heavy baggage, and the guard of one officer and two men, will leave on the same day by the coolie train, while the remainder of the Battery will go on to Boree Bunder on the 17th by the two morning trains. On the arrival of the trains at Boree Bunder, the carriages containing the troops will be shunted to Carnac Bunder, whence they will proceed on board the troop-ship which will convery them to England.

HARRY STANLEY'S DIORAMA.

THE Grant Road Theatre was well attended on Monday night to witness the Diorama. Although the attendance in the dress circle was poor, the stalls and pit were crowded to excess. A singular fact to chronicle, is, that not one single person appeared in the gallery or upper circle. The dress circle was principally occupied by Parsees with their wives. The pictures exhibited were excellent representations of scenery and action; and persons who had seen Charlestown, Washington, Fort Sumter, New York, City of Richmond and other parts of America, pronounced the likeness to be very accurate. As each scene came into view, the circumstances in connection with what it represented were narrated. The mechanical Diorama of the naval engagement between the "Kearsage" and "Alabama" was decidedly the best part of the entertainment. It was evident that great pains had been bestowed by the management to render everything as perfect as possible, and it is a pleasure for us to be able to bear witness to the success of their efforts. The assassination of Abraham Lincoln by Wilkes Booth, and the grand funeral procession of the President closed the entertainment. The music was performed by members of the troupe, who accompanied Mr. Stanley from Australia. Taking the entertainment as a whole, it is one well worthy of patronage. The exhibition will continue for six nights only.

CONTINUED WILFUL DISOBEDIENCE OF LAWFUL COMMANDS, &c.—Captain Joseph Hogg, Commander of the B. S. Charmer, charged ten of his European crew with continued wilful disobedience of legal orders at different times, on the 3rd instant, and also combining to impede the progress of the ship. Mr. Adkin prosecuted and Mr. Weskins defended. The defendants through their attorney pleaded not guilty. From the evidence of the Captain and Mr. William Kendal, licensed leadsman, it appeared that the defendants after heaving anchor at Garden Reach, and when ordered to pass the hawsers to the steam-tug Bombay, refused to comply with the order, alleging as their excuse, firstly, that there was one hand short, and secondly, that unless paid their wages, they would not go to sea; one in particular, John Moss, acted as spokesman, and seemed the most resolute. His Worship thought that it had been clearly proved that the defendants had refused duty, and refused at a time when the consequence might have proved serious to the ship. They had previously made no complaint, and led the captain to believe that they would do their duty, and so soon as the vessel was in readiness to be towed down they struck work. It was not for seamen to judge how many men ought to be in a ship, but for the Board of Trade. And as Moss was proved to be the most determined, the sentence of the Court upon him therefore would be heavier. He, Moss, was accordingly sentenced to twelve weeks' rigorous imprisonment. The other nine defendants were sentenced to eight weeks' rigorous imprisonment each with hard labour.—*Indian Daily News.*

INDIAN NEWS.

DEATHS IN CALCUTTA.—During the week ended the 24th of October, there were 235 deaths in Calcutta, giving a death-rate of 27·04 per thousand per annum. In the previous week the total number of deaths was 252, and the death-rate 27·58. There were one death from small-pox, 10 from cholera, 14 from dysentery, 23 from diarrhœa, 86 from fevers, and 95 from other causes. The deaths are thus classified: 10 Christians, 160 Hindus, and 65 Mohammadens.—*Englishman.*

MADRAS AUDITORS.—In addressing the jury this morning on the Widows' and Orphans' Fund case, the Advocate-General spoke in very disparaging terms of the gentlemen who had pretended to audit the books of the fund. The Advocate-General was of opinion that they were not worthy to be entitled auditors. His Lordship interrupted the Advocate-General, remarking that he was of a different opinion. The gentlemen who had checked the fund's books were certainly auditors in one sense. Though they did nothing they listened.—*Madras Mail.*

MURDER.—At the Bellary criminal sessions last month, three men were tried for the murder of a man, whose body was found near the railway station at Ghooty. It appeared that the deceased had gone out very early in the morning to cut grass, and that the prisoners objected to his doing so on that part of the line, as it was leased to them, and that subsequently the man was found murdered. Four sickles were found near the body, one of which belonged to deceased, and the remaining to the prisoners; also a cloth, which was stated to be a piece of the cloth worn by one of the prisoners. Two of them, when arrested shortly after the murder, were found to bear wounds on their persons recently inflicted, of which they could give no satisfactory account. Both these were convicted and sentenced to be hanged, while the other was discharged, as the evidence against him was not conclusive.—*Madras Times.*

A GALLANT ACT.—The sons of the Rev. Mr. Bion, of Dacca, now in England, have performed a courageous act which we have much pleasure in recording. These lads were out bathing, when a school-fellow who was with them got out of his depth and began to sink. The elder of his companions immediately swam to his assistance and was speedily being pulled under water by the frantic struggles of the drowning boy, when his brother, a lad of some thirteen years, rescued him and brought him to the shore in a fainting condition and ran to procure assistance. While he was gone the elder lad recovered, and a second time went to the rescue of his drowning school-fellow, whom he brought to shore, after having twice braved death. In our opinion both boys deserve the medal of the Royal Humane Society; and we have no doubt they will receive the reward of their gallantry.—*Bengal Times.*

MEETING OF THE CALCUTTA JUSTICES.—At the special general meeting of the Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta, yesterday, at the Town Hall, Mr. Williamson, Road Superintendent, was appointed Surveyor and Assessor to the Justices in the place of Mr. Josiah Rowe, deceased, and Mr. Wintgens, Road Superintendent, vice Mr. Williamson. A plan and estimate for constructing a road from the crossing of Bentinck Road to the Maidan round Monohur Doss Tank to Chauringhi Road was approved and adopted, and the proceedings of general committees confirmed. The adjourned quarterly meeting was then held. A lighting rate of 2 per cent., a police rate of 3 per cent., and a water rate of 5 per cent., were imposed for the following year. The question of the house-rate was postponed to the 26th, as other matters on the list of business could not very well be got through. The meeting was then held adjourned to the 26th. A special meeting was then held, at which an application from the agents, River Steam Navigation Company, for a jute license for premises No. 48, New Strand Bank, was granted. A report of the proceedings will appear in due course.—*Englishman.*

THE OPERA IN CALCUTTA.—The production of Donizetti's comic masterpiece on Thursday served to introduce three more artistes of Colonel Wyndham's company, new to a Calcutta audience, and again with satisfaction. From the year 1839, in which it was first performed at Paris with those renowned singers, Persiani, Roubini, Zamburini, and Lablache, this charming buffo opera has ever been received with favour. Since then, what pleasing memories of Patti, Mario, and Rancani (Prince of Dulcamaras), are revived in its ever-sparkling melodies to the writer. The Adina was, of course, Signora Corso, whose impersonation of the coquettish village maiden was graceful and refined. Her voice is sweet rather than powerful, and though somewhat deficient in action and *abandon*, her vocalization was much admired. In all well-known operas, of course, every one applauds the principal *arias*, and when these are sung by a clever artiste, they are safe to be appreciated. We would especially notice this lady's pleasing delivery of "*Io ripetto Pelesiro*" and "*Prendi: per me sei libero*," also "*The Gassier Valse*," which she introduced in the third Act,

from profits of the establishment, chiefly in its buttery or kitchen departments; and from small casual payments.

The commissioners then deal with the expenditure of the Universities and colleges in the year 1871, and in doing so they arrange the corporate expenditure of the colleges under twenty-one heads, whereof the first nine refer to the *personnel* of the college, the next six to the maintenance of the college establishment, one to augmentation of benefices, two to investments and loans, and three to the expenses incidental to the possession of real estate. The heads of the colleges in the two Universities together receive annually £50 958, of which £30 543 go to Oxford, and £20,415 to Cambridge. To Fellows of Oxford in 1871 the sum of £101,171 was paid, and to Fellows of Cambridge £102 976. Scholars and exhibitioners receive out of the corporate income of the colleges £26,225 from the colleges and halls of Oxford, and £24,308 from the colleges of Cambridge. The payments to the University professors out of college incomes in Oxford amount to £6,694 exclusive of the payments to the canons of Christ Church, and amount in Cambridge to £1,011. The sums charged for the augmentation of benefices in 1871 on the corporate revenues of the colleges in Oxford amounted to £3 772, and on those of the colleges in Cambridge to £5,253. The expenditure for the management of estates at Oxford and Cambridge amounted respectively to £8,801 and £6,906, the percentage on the annual value being in the former case £2 17s. 7d. and in the latter £2 13s. 8d.

As to the mode of managing the real estate of the Universities, &c., the commissioners say that it is the same in all cases. It includes the general care of the property, and the collection of rent, and is committed to one or more officers, generally the bursar of the college, but in a few cases the head, and it is the duty of the manager to exercise great care and supervision over the property of the college, and see that it is not wasted. The cost of management appears to the commissioners remarkably low, as on the entire external income it averages only £2 15s 10d per cent. The whole of the internal economy of a college is, in Oxford, with very few exceptions, entrusted to the care of the internal bursar, who is, in many cases, the same person as the bursar, for the estates. In Cambridge an officer of the college generally superintends and directs all the departments, and takes charge of the college buildings. The moneys payable by the students are, however, not collected by him, but by the tutor or tutors of the college, and the commissioners express some objection to the system adopted in this respect. Towards the close of their report the commissioners remark that there is one point brought out prominently in the result of their inquiry, and that is the great disparity between the property and income of the several colleges and the numbers of the members. When the number is small the expense of the staff and establishment is necessarily large in proportion. They do not, however, consider that it lies within the scope of their inquiry to enter further into this subject.—*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 8.

THE CAUCASUS.*

(Fortnightly Review.)

FROM Assai on the Don, a charming Cossack stanitsa, commanding the immense bridge over the river, and a stretch of steppe on the southern side, I started in April 1872. Moscow I had left in snow and slush; through Kharkoff I had passed in the beautiful but short Russian spring; in the Caucasus it was almost summer. The country is still that of the Don Cossacks; now and then a pretty village, lying scattered among trees in a hollow, after the Little Russian fashion, with only the gilt cross of its church rising above the surrounding steppe, opens out below the brow of a hill, on the banks of a tiny but precious brooklet. At last the Don Cossack territory ends, and we are in the Caucasus, though nothing bigger than a molehill is in sight, and it is not till the white towers of Stavropol are seen that the hills begin to be distinguishable from the valleys. It was Easter Sunday when I reached this town, and the gardens in which it is situated, just breaking into bright green, seemed most beautiful after the never-ending grey desolation of a St. Petersburg winter. Up to Stavropol, I had met none but Don Cossacks and Russians, and a mongrel population of half-nomad Kalmucks and Black Nogais; but there began the Caucasus and the East, so dear to painters and novelists:—Cossacks of the line (Caucasian military frontier) in their dress resembling the mountaineers, but speaking most pure Russian; a few hillsmen from the Kouban or from Piatigorsk, in the long tcherkeskas of various colours, brown, white, or black, with double row of cartridge-cases on the breast, tall lambswool bonnets, and resplendent daggers and pistols; and that trading population of Persians and Armenians, which occupies all the towns of this part of the Eastern world.

I had heard much of the natural beauty of Piatigorsk and the country round it, and fully expected to find it situated deep in mountains. Arriving on a rainy day, I could merely distinguish the dim outlines of what appeared really to be mountains looming through the mist, but the next morning I awoke to disenchantment. Piatigorsk stands close to a few insignificant hills in the centre of an absolutely flat steppe, stretching away some eighty versts to the south, where rises the beautiful unbroken chain of the snowy Caucasus,—unbroken, except where Elbrus puts to shame the neighbouring mountains by rearing his mighty twin-domes.

For two days that great wall on the right gradually rose and grew more distinct, till at last the road from Mozdok made a sudden bend, and rising over various levels of stair-like steppe, reached Vladikavkaz, most picturesquely thrown down on the plain at the entrance of a grim and dark gorge, up which passes the military road to Georgia, one of the triumphs of Russian engineering. A few days after, I passed up this road, with its fortress-like stations—and once indeed such were needed here—and the desolate wildness of the mist-hidden slopes of granite and snow on either side, slopes on which Prometheus might well have been bound down. But after crossing the summit of the pass, where the road was cut through fallen avalanches of melting snow many yards high, to the little station of Gudaur, and descending the huge precipice, off the summit of which one might almost toss a stone out to the aoul (native village) which lies at the bottom, yet which takes hours to descend, the change is marvellous. Instead of, the bare rocks, the hard, rugged outlines, the dry expanses of pebbly river beds, telling of winter torrents sweeping all before them, nothing is to be seen but softly rounded hills, covered with the greenest and freshest of forests, clear murmuring brooks, which look as if no rain could foul them or coax them out of their beds, and picturesque, even if dirty and poor, Georgian villages. Through this lovely country, through Dushet, with old Georgian ruins, telling of a civilization long past, and unpronounceable Mtskhet, gloryingin the tombs of the Georgian kings, where the green hills end, and the burnt-up, thirsty-looking slopes and ravines of the south begin, we at length enter the busy streets of Tiflis, clean and bright in the keen, dry air of its stove-like climate, and leave behind us, at least for a time, the crags and precipices which are the dwelling-places of the hill-tribes of the Caucasus.

Once one of the great centres of the national defence of the mountains against the Russians, the line of country along the Kouban was inherited by the brave and daring people called Tcherkesy by the Russians to us known as Circassians. When the other tribes had yielded to the Russians (the Kabardians and Ossetans, dwellers on plains earlier than the others, and the Lesghians and Tchtchens on Schamyl's capture), the Circassians, feeling further struggles to be hopeless, refused to submit to the domination of the conqueror, and 4,00,000 of the noblest and best left their loved country, for which they had fought so long and bravely, and chose to retire to Turkey rather than to live in peace under the Russian government. The history of this emigration is one of the least creditable to the Russians in the history of the Caucasus. The story how thousands, who refused their allegiance, were driven out by the Cossacks, old men, women, and children together, and their villages burnt; and how they herded and plundered their way in misery to the Turkish frontier, leaving behind them a miserable remnant of some 120,000 (dying out every year), all that is now left of one of the noblest barbarous rages that ever existed,—a race that, as the Kozzars of old, had so great a civilizing influence on the south of Russia,—has been universally condemned by the Russian public itself. After all, what is to be done with a race which refuses to be conquered? As long as they remained in the Caucasus, the Russians could not live in peace; so consider themselves safe, and the law of the stronger prevailed. Their place was taken partly by the Cossacks of the Kouban, and partly by Russian peasant colonists, who died out from fever in a very short time, leaving the rich and fertile country almost a desert. The Russians were forced to carry out this war by their position in the Caucasus, which compelled them to seek a safe road to their provinces beyond, which had long since accepted their authority; but they gave it out as a war carried on for the extinguishing of the slave-trade carried on with Turkey by the mountaineers. The word-selling of this people was almost exactly that practised among certain civilised peoples, with the difference that the women themselves always liked it. The Circassians remained in relations with their female connections in Turkey, frequently went to see them, and the latter considered their position as a very excellent one. However, it was a slave-trade, according to European ideas; money changed hands, which never happens in Europe; so Russia took advantage of it to subdue the Circassians. The religion of the Circassians was a curious mixture of Mohammedanism and Christianity. Herberstein calls them Christians of the Greek rite; but as he also says that the Quinquementsni (Piatigorsk means the five mountains), as he calls them, spoke Slavonic, his authority is doubtful. He probably confused them with the Georgians or Armenians, but traces of Christian worship, ruined churches, and inscriptions in the dead languages have, I believe, undoubtedly been found in the Circassian country. Near Piatigorsk still exist remnants of a Scotch colony, which originally went out with the laudable intention of converting the Circassians; but as these would not be converted, the unsuccessful missionaries subsided into agriculture, in which they have had more success. They still keep their good old Scottish names, and the kirk flourishes in the Caucasus, though the younger branches have forgotten their native language.

The same vagueness of religion is found in most of these mountain tribes. Among the Ossetans, in whom ethnologists have found the ancestors of the Germans, the people are Christian, that is, when they are anything; and the aristocracy are Mohammedan, probably from a feeling of opposition to the Georgians and the inhabitants of the plains, who have been Christians from very early times.

Two things strike the traveller in the Caucasus: the narrowness of the main ridge and the distinctness with which it can be followed in a straight line, as it throws out few spurs of any great height; and the closeness of the peaks to each other, leaving no room for broad valleys or extensive lakes, such as exist in other ranges. So closely packed are the mountains, that in the whole length of them there are only two passes which can really be counted as such: the Dariel in the middle where the chain is narrowest; and the gates of Derbent, on the Caspian, which are not a pass in the real sense of the word, but a road avoiding the mountains, and taking advantage of the sea-shore to skirt them.

On the north-west, where the chain gradually sinks from the heights of Elbrus to the feverish marshes of the Kouban on the one side, and to the wooded shores of the Black Sea on the other, live, or rather lived, the Circassians. To the south of Elbrus, but still in the mountains, are the Svaneti, an almost unknown race; and farther on we come to the valley of the Rion, inhabited by races of Georgian descent, beyond which again tower the mountains of Lazistan in Anatolia. Returning to the north of the main chain, we find on the plain from Piatigorsk to Vladikavkaz various tribes, Abkhasians and Kabardians; then opposite Vladikavkaz, the Ossetans; and further on, the great nation of the Tchetchens, the typical mountaineers. Here the steppe recedes further north, and leaves a broad expanse of swelling hills, which gradually rise up to the main chain, overhanging the plain of the Kura. This is Daghestan, the home of the Lesghians and of Schamyl, and the scene of the bitterest resistance to the Russian advance; and of this land I now wish to tell.

From Petrofsk on the Caspian, the spot whence Peter first saw the mountains which his descendants were destined to conquer, I re-entered the mountains, this time to visit the sites which up to 1859 were still independent of Russia. A few miles only from the Caspian lies Temir-Khan-Shura, the outpost of the Russians during most of the struggle, the last point where they were safe from Schamyl's troops; for though no Russians dared venture alone a mile from it at night, the town itself resisted all his attacks.

At Shura, thanks to friends, I found all that I needed for the journey, which henceforth had to be made on horseback. At first the scenery was one of sweeping hills, green pastures, and broad stretches of plain; a country where I a hundred times over fancied myself in some remote nook of the South Downs; but soon steeper slopes of bare rock without vegetation appeared, and patches of snow melting in crannies and ledges far above us showed that we were nearing the mountains. At Aitaki, a little soul perched in one of the cramped positions in which the Lesghians seem to delight in placing their dwellings, the scenery entirely changed, and we entered a magnificent defile, the passage down which was the bed of a torrent, composed of round blocks, picturesque enough, but for riding over, the reverse of convenient. The horses know their work thoroughly; they let themselves down off one block, two feet at a time, and then climb on to another, occasionally jumping when a stone gives way beneath them, in a most deliberate manner, but forcing their riders to sit now on their tails, now on their manes, in most undignified attitudes. At length a magnificent thunderstorm which had been gathering for hours (there is a thunderstorm a day in Daghestan, as in the Thian-Shan) broke over the hills behind us. Seeing that the rain would not reach us, I stopped to admire the effect, but my guide, applying in a cunning mixture of Tatar and Russian the fully deserved epithet of "sheitanski" to the road, hurried me on. After a three hours' ride we reached the end of the gorge, a passage some three yards wide, with precipitous sides rising hundreds of feet, over the shelly bed of which a small stream was trickling. We passed through, and entered the village of Gergebil, our resting-place. A few hours after, I strolled back to the entrance of the pass. Now the cause of my guide's alarm was evident; the gorge was filled to the brim with a yellow torrent many feet deep, against which neither man nor horse could have stood for a moment; he knew the effects to be feared from the thunderstorm, and that if we had been caught by that on the water, our chance of escape would have been a poor one.

The good old "starshina" or village elder of Gergebil, having been forewarned of my arrival, had provided me with the most comfortable of quarters, and some milk which no description could realise; so I stayed the night, listening to the downpour of rain and the incessant pealing of the thunder rattling from peak to peak along the valley over our heads. Finding him communicative, I talked with him after a manner, my Russian being translated into Tatar by my servant, for the benefit of the interpreter, whom the old man, speaking a different dialect of Lesghian, could again hardly understand. However, I asked him point-blank, whether he preferred life under Schamyl or under the Russians? He took a financial point of view, said that, as his village lay between Schamyl and the Russians, and had been the scene of constant conflicts, it could not be considered a fair example, having been much impoverished. "Schamyl," he went on, "paid us one-fifth of the money found on a captive, or of the ransom we got from the Russians; the rest he kept for expenses; now, the Russians give me 120 roubles a year." It seemed to think that, now he was getting old, he had had enough of Schamyl. The next morning he arrayed himself in his most resplendent arms, making his three sons do likewise, and started off with us. As we left the village we met a train of beasts of burden, half donkeys, half women, carrying past goods, whereon my old guide began an elegy on the hardness of the times, how a wife cost twenty-five roubles and a donkey fifteen, whereas he knew of happy villages where a partner for life could be obtained for ten. The tendency of the Mahomedan religion has crushed among the Lesghians the respect for woman which existed among the Circassians, and the women work hard in the fields and drudge at home in order that their masters may not demean themselves by work, and may ride such fine clothes and on good horses. We crossed the Kazi-Kumuk Koi-Su (the four rivers of Daghestan which form the Sulak are all called Koi-Su, or sheep River), and struck up the valley of the Kara Koi-Su (or Black Sheep River), an epithet which might have been applied indiscriminately to all of them at one time when I was there. The excellent road was made by the Lesghians themselves, but in general the roads and bridges in Daghestan are excellent; Schamyl's road, a mere sheep-track, followed the other bank of the river. He well knew that his people were to be on roads as primitive as possible, as his cavalry could go everywhere. The Russians have equally well understood the contrary; the roads in Daghestan are the best in Russia, and the Russian artillery can be carried from one end to the other with ease—a wonderful progress, considering the engineering difficulties, the nature of the soil, and the storms which frequently sweep away a hundred yards of road at a time into the precipice below. How Russian this is! A country where commerce is not thought worth a road on which an English carriage could pass, but in which a district where never a merchant sets his foot, boasts of roads and bridges on the newest American principle.

Bridges may be very useful, but when built of iron and painted bright crimson they do not add to the beauty of a landscape such as was now around us. The mountains now came right up to the river, which, swollen by recent rains, poured through the narrow precipitous ravines with a deafening roar; now trended back a few hundred yards, leaving a broad plain on either side. At last, across the river, appeared Schamyl's last refuge, Unsib, deemed impregnable till taken: a mountain of strange form; a perfectly isolated plateau some 5,000 feet in every point above the valley below, some dozen miles in circumference, and falling perpendicularly on all sides. Such is this renowned fortress. As we crossed the river (another American bridge) and began the zigzags of the military road, the height looked trifling; it was not till I reached the Russian village two-thirds of the way up, and saw, as it appeared, no end to the turns of the road yet above me, and the turbulent river a mere noiseless streak at my feet, that the immensity of the place dawned upon me.

The next day I devoted to visiting Old Gunib, and horses and a guide were at my disposal. A long zigzag from New Gunib past the Russian barracks, and a canter along the uneven summit of the plateau which forms a slight depression, in which one might live seemingly without knowing of the precipices around, brought me to all that is left to commemorate Schamyl's last struggle for freedom. Not much, indeed; a deserted aoul, and a stone in a clump of trees. In that aoul lived Schamyl, and on that stone sat Prince Bariatinsky, Viceroy of the Caucasus. A few minutes' ride from the village and the precipice lay under me; and my guide, an old warrior of Schamyl's band, grizzled and weather-beaten, recounted how while Schamyl's men, wearied out by fighting and in fancied security, slept, two companies of Russians scaled that awful precipice—on which it seems as if a goat could not find footing and surrounded the hills above the village. He spoke long and enthusiastically of Schamyl; of his skill in riding (and to be specially distinguished among the Lesghians means much); of the brain-breadth escapes of the Imam and Hadji Murad, hero of many a legend; of how Schamyl was twice shot by the Russians and vanished from their hands—by bribery, how? he knew not. Indignantly denied by Russians, of course, but not impossible. So fallen, indeed, was Schamyl's power at the end of his career, when the Russians, gaining over by threats and promises every village one after another, had left him only this, that he was attacked and robbed on his road into Gunib by Ali, a famous robber of the time, who made no small gain by his daring.

The next day our road lay under the cliffs to the north of Gunib, over paths which an English goat would have despised. At length, while the heights of Gunib still seemed close behind us, a mountain rose in front without any sign of a passage through it. I looked in horror at the prospect of climbing it, and asked my Armenian if it was necessary; but the roads had brought on an attack of fatalism in his mind, and he only answered, "If it must be climbed, it must." However, we came on to a small stream, and, as it was evident that that could not go over the crest, I concluded that there was a path round it; but I was wrong—the path was through it. My guides rode straight at the precipice, and I lost sight of the first in a fissure in the rock; then the second disappeared, and I followed. It was a winding passage some fifty yards long, in parts of which I could touch the rock on either side with outstretched hands, almost everywhere overhung by the rocks on either side, but once or twice allowing a glimpse of blue sky, and of the incredible height to which the cliffs, hardly split apart, rose perpendicularly; one of the marvels of the Caucasus, the Pass of Kara-Dagh (black mountain), and certainly amongst the most curious works of nature I ever beheld.

A little beyond, another river, the Avarian Koi-Su, the fort of Kara-Dagh and the inevitable scarlet bridge. We rode past the fort and up the river, skirting a mountain which the Russian soldiers have nicknamed "Portmanteau," with the snowy range at length showing itself away towards the source of the river, but as yet very distant. Another red bridge, which we crossed, and a precipice which took hours to scale and landed us over wonderful cliffs and rocks on the grassy downs above, across which we reached the fort of Khounzag.

The race of Lesghians hereabouts. The Avars are the only tribe out of 500,000 Lesghians who have a language extending over a large part of the district as a *lingua franca*, every village in some valleys having a dialect of its own, though in numbers the Avars are not strong. A distinct change of type can be traced on entering their country, and they worthily represent the once-great nation whose name they bear.

After a vain inquiry about the wall of Gog and Magog—the ruins of which are to be seen at Derbent, and which, I had been told, passed through Khounzag, "the city of Huns,"—I started once more for Botlikh, the seat of government of Western Daghestan. The road, partly along a precipice, was excellent for miles, but at length we came to a place where some twenty yards had melted away after the last rains into the depths below, while Russian soldiers, singing as usual, were carrying over provisions on their shoulders, and clambering up the rocks like cats. At length at a village prettily named Tlokh, where we were regaled with chamois and wild turkey, we struck the last of the four Koi-Su, that of Andi, and followed it up to Botlikh, a Russian settlement joining on to one of the ordinary stone-built, cold, eyeless-looking native souls, all situated in a broad, rugged plain, surrounded by mountains ever hidden in mist, through which peeped patches of grey dismal snow. Here I saw the patriarchal and hospitable life of a Georgian nobleman. Every one sat down at table in strict order of precedence; the owners and guests, the officers according to rank, the chief natives, then the inferiors and servants; but for all were the same dishes, the same ample and abundant supply of the pure, generous wine of Kakhetie, the life-blood, it may be almost said, of the Georgian race. One day we determined to ride to Lake Enzelli, a lake situated in Tchetchnia, outside the borders of Daghestan. We started with an escort of some twenty men; at every turn the inhabitants of some village came out and met us on horseback and fully armed, till by the time we reached the summit of the hills we were surrounded at least by 300 irregulars—for the most part very irregular. On reaching the flat surface on which the lake lies they dashed off in all directions, firing under their own horses, under their neighbours', at anything that caught their attention, standing on their saddles and performing all kinds of antics. As we returned, a few words of salutation and farewell in their own language from the universally liked chief, and they dispersed with a loud shout, having had their holiday and shown off their arms, clothes, and horses to the admiring world. The Lesghians, well armed would make most formidable irregular troops, and the Russians have not been slow to discover this, and to utilise their good disposition towards the conquerors; for the Lesghians, with the exception of a few old Schamylians, seem to be entirely subdued, and to have adopted the idea that, after fighting as long as one can, it is better to acknowledge oneself defeated than be sulky.

From Botlikh to Tiflis the usual road is through Tchetchnia to Vladikavkaz and thence by post. I preferred the shorter and almost unknown route straight across the mountains to Kakhetie. With a few men of escort, excellent young fellows all of them, we set off up the Andiiski Koi-Su. Several days we rode, sometimes almost in the water of the river, sometimes perched up on sheep-tracks at a height where its roar was inaudible, and it looked like a silver thread in the ravine, clambering along these paths, hardly traceable in the shingly slopes of the disintegrating hills (all Daghestan seems to be rotting away and tumbling into the streams), sometimes coming on an aoul, when half the inhabitants fled at our approach and the other half looked askance at the strangers, who might be officials or tax-collectors; and at last I understood the real force of the name of Daghestan, "the land of mountains." It is indeed all mountains, not high peaks or ranges, except in parts, but the same swelling hills and slopes, of the same height and formation as near Shura at the other extremity. Through Dido, a cone-famous village, where there were said to be more human heads on the doors than in any Lesghian village, but where we now slept unmolested, we passed further up the valley, the scenery of dark rich forests and rugged grey cliffs jutting out from them growing more and more beautiful, while the luxurious rankness of the huge beds of yellow lilies, of white and pink rhododendrons, of herbage up to a horseman's armpits, testified to the surrounding height to which we were reaching.

We had counted, by leaving the river Andi, on reaching Kvareli in Kakhetie the same night, but failed, and slept on the mountains. After mutton, boiled in our only pot, we made an attempt at tea in the same vessel, but having neither teapot nor glass, the result was not good; so we rolled ourselves in our burkas (felt cloaks) and turned in as close to the fire as might be. It was bitterly cold; the road passes at a height of 13,000 feet. We had taken a short cut sometimes by the way, and still at a great elevation; and about two o'clock I awoke with my boots in the ashes of the smouldering fire and the rest of my body half frozen. Our horses, who, being beasts of imagination, apparently considered rocks and snow as grass and water, were caught in the twilight, and off we went, now floundering over half-melted avalanches of snow blocking up the ravine, now slipping over a frozen crust of ice covering a slope of rock, till just as the sun rose we emerged on to the summit of the ridge. Before us, a glorious view of dark, dull, red and misty blue and purple, one place not distinguishable from another, except where a spot of deep green marked the position of a town; to the right, the low hills round Tiflis, far away in front, the snowy peaks of the Lesser Caucasus, hanging in the perfectly pure air, across which was drawn one long thin streak of violet-brown cloud; while at our feet beyond the almost black pine-forests, lay the tiny red village of Kvareli and its fort, seeming a few inches apart, as it might be on a map; and as I turned round the whole range of this part of the Caucasus, peak after peak shining out clear and rosy in the bright sunlight, rising for them and us, while Kakhetie below was still in half shadow.

Passing through spring in the vineyards on the slopes of the mountains, at midday we entered Kvareli in the blazing heat of a Caucasian summer sun, my Lesghians singing a chorus of war and plunder, which brought the peaceable inhabitants to their doors, seemingly wondering whether Schamyl was once more on his way past Kvareli to charming Telandaki beyond.

With great regret I parted with my brave and cheerful companions, and wished them God speed on their road homewards. Their honest, handsome features, so well shown off by their picturesque dress and bonnet, and easy seat on horseback, together with their attentive natural politeness, never approaching servility, only confirmed my good opinion of this fine, wild and primitive indeed, but with many fine and noble qualities.

Their poverty is very great; the necessity of building their villages in the most recesses of the mountains, under penalty of seeing them ravaged, sometimes by enemies, not unfrequently by friends, debarred them from trade or cultivation; it was only the strongest and largest souls that dared to venture into the broader valleys and plains, for if they gave their allegiance to the Russians, they might look for terrible vengeance from the "wild" mountaineers. They have little of the fanatic aversion for Western ideas which so frequently accompanies the Mahommedan religion. Schamyl endeavoured to implant it into the Lesghian mind, but did not succeed; that rich organising mind, creating and substituting meaningless forms and unreasoning hatred, could never be ingrained into such sterling natures. There are, however, great differences between various mountain tribes, which have not yet been thoroughly studied: the eastern tribes are of a more practical, a gentler character than the remnants left in the north-west; it was seldom that among the Lesghians was found, the "abrek," the man who would pull his felt bashlik or hood over his eyes and hurl himself single-handed into the centre of a Russian battalion, content to meet certain death, if he could only strike down a few of his oppressors with his heavy, quicksilver-laden kinjal, the short sword which every hillsman wears and which they probably borrowed from the Romans. These differences will be better seen as the country becomes better known, but all they have in common are a straightforward, healthy, earnest mind, a vein of innate nobility, a willingness to acknowledge the merits of other races, and a rich, enthusiastic nature peeping through their rage, and promising much for their future.

Many most erroneous ideas as to the Caucasian tribes exist in Europe, in Russia as much as in England; the indiscriminate use of the word Circassian, making the name of almost extinct tribes synonymous with the word mountaineer, is a very usual one. Many also consider the Caucasian mountaineers as men who combine with many noble qualities an innate love of war and plunder. This is historically incorrect; up to 1840 Russia had hardly any fighting in the Caucasus; the mountaineers, though hostile and given to occasional incroads on Russian property, were not in arms against Russia, and had no warlike traditions. It was the policy of Nicholas, who could not endure that any whom he considered his subjects should preserve a trace of independence, that bore fruit in Schamyl and Hadji-Murad, but the influence of these on the nation has been much exaggerated. Schamyl's power among the Tchetchens was small, and even of the Lesghians a few thousands only followed him; nor were the remainder of the tribes ill disposed to the Russians, for, though Schamyl many times saw that his only hope lay in uniting all the mountaineers, and sent his emissaries far and wide, he never succeeded in organizing them, and his own expedition into Kabarda, undertaken with the same object, was a complete failure. The strictness of the "shariat," the Mohammedanism of which Schamyl and his Murids were the exponents, alienated the Lesghians far more than Russian bribery or bayonets, and the constant and oppressive interference of Schamly's spies in their daily life, the hypocrisy and deceit on which their conduct, here as in Bokhara and Khiva, had to be regulated, under fear of heavy penalties, was contrary to the lively intelligent nature of the Lesghians; and though Schamyl himself was no hypocrite, yet many of his so-called followers must have looked on the fall of Gunib and Muridism with ill-concealed delight. This is proved by the rapidity of the success of the Russians, as soon as they gave up their system of fighting for the system of corrupting one village after another. If the nation had really been against them, even Caucaso-Russian troops could never have conquered that country; they could but have occupied a few posts in it, always to be fought over in blood.

(To be continued.)

* The substance of the following paper is from a forthcoming work on *The Russian Power*.

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